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2 French Hostages Captured by Shiites Are Freed in Beirut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIRUT — Two French hostages were released here Friday night at a seaside hotel.

Their release had earlier been reported and then denied by several officials and by witnesses.

The two men released were Philippe Rochon, television journalist with the Antenne-2 network, and Georges Hansen, cameraman with the French crew kidnapped in West Beirut on March 8 by a pro-Lebanese Moslem group calling itself the Organization for Revolutionary Justice.

Reports earlier in the evening had quoted witnesses, police and a senior Syrian official as saying that a Shiite Moslem group had freed the two hostages.

Officials in Paris said later that

the French ambassador in Beirut, Christian Graeff, had returned empty-handed from a rendezvous at a seaside hotel where he had been expected to take custody of the hostages.

Still later, an anonymous telephone caller to an international news agency in Beirut said the two hostages would be released if security was lifted around the rendezvous point.

The caller demanded French, Algerian and international Red Cross officials.

French Embassy officials in four cars had driven first to the Beau Rivage Hotel in the Kamlet al-Baida district, where they were joined by Algerian diplomats.

They waited for about 20 minutes in their cars and then abruptly sped off to the Continental Hotel in Saida, where two men climbed out of a car carrying armed men and boarded an embassy car.

Callers to police authorities in Beirut had said earlier that the Revolutionary Justice Organization was freeing two of them.

The independent An-Nahar newspaper and the leftist As-Safir newspaper each said Friday that a caller read a statement declaring that the hostages were being freed because of a change in France's Middle East policy.

The Revolutionary Justice Organization, believed to be made up of Shiite Moslems loyal to Iran, released a statement March 14 that said the abduction of the French crew was a warning to the French government "to stop its military and political intervention in Lebanon's internal affairs."

France withdrew its 45 troops from Beirut's dividing Green Line on April 3.

The statement to the newspapers said the hostages were being freed "in view of the evidence and the new commitments by the French government about the change in its policy and the humanitarian mediation of our friends and comrades of the nation of Hezbollah," meaning Iran, "and that of Syrian President Hafez Assad and Algerian friends."

Four other Frenchmen were kidnapped in Beirut last year. Five Americans are also being held hostage in Lebanon.

(AP, Reuters, AFP, UPI)

Polls Predict A Majority For González

MADRID — Spanish politicians have ended a lachrymose campaign for Sunday's general election, overshadowed in its final days by Spain's victory over Denmark in the soccer World Cup in Mexico.

The latest polls indicated that Prime Minister Felipe González would maintain control of the legislature, although with a diminished majority.

Mr. González, 44, closed his campaign Friday night in his hometown of Seville, the capital of Andalusia, in the heart of one of Europe's poorest regions. The Socialists are expected to retain control of the Andalusian regional government in a ballot held simultaneously with the general election.

Polls have indicated the Socialist Party would lose some of its 202 seats but could still win a 176-seat majority and was certain to remain the biggest party in the 350-seat legislature.

Mr. González said Thursday in Barcelona, "We can and must win that majority to win the battle of history." He said he was ready for a second four-year term "and another one if needed."

Mr. González's rival, rightist Manuel Fraga Iribarne, campaigning on themes of law and order and liberalization of the economy, held a rally in central Madrid.

Mr. Fraga told supporters that voters would reject "leftists disguised as centrists," and that his Popular Coalition was heading for victory.

Most opinion polls indicate Mr. Fraga's party is unlikely to win more than the 106 seats it held in the outgoing legislature.

Spain plays Belgium on election day in the World Cup quarterfinals. Some opposition leaders have accused the Socialists of calling elections early so that the mounting soccer tournament would distract attention from political issues.

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Hundreds Die as Peruvian Troops Recapture Prisons
Relatives of prisoners shielded their faces outside Luzimingo prison in Peru after troops regained control of three prisons taken over by inmates belonging to the guerrilla movement Shining Path. Estimates of the death toll reached 350. Page 6.

South African Press: Readers Must Fill in the - - - - s

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — A week after their introduction under the nation's harshest emergency decree over, South Africa's press restrictions have been reduced to an authorized trickle of information that the South African press has been the freest on the continent.

For days, in fact, the authorities insisted that there had been no effort by the security forces to order the residents of townships around Pretoria to stay indoors on the anniversary of the Soweto uprising of June 16, 1976.

Some reports about the matter, an official spokesman said Wednesday, were completely "devoid of truth."

Yet on Thursday, a senior government spokesman, David Steyn, acknowledged at a news conference that the security forces had dropped leaflets from a plane over some townships telling residents to remain indoors Monday and informing them that the police and army would take action against those who disobeyed the order.

"We, we admit, sometimes we make mistakes," Mr. Steyn said. The interpretation among some reporters and editors, however, was that the action was not so much a mistake as part of a campaign designed to depict this town land as

returning to normalcy after 21 months of protest and to restore publication of evidence that might suggest otherwise.

The press has, to a large extent, been muted, so journalists may not enter black townships and as a wide range of topics may not be discussed. In effect, only news authorized by the government gets a full hearing.

Since the state of emergency was proclaimed last week, purportedly to counter a huge and violent protest planned by the outlawed and outlawed African National Congress, there has been much comment in the press.

South Africans have been able to read in columns of comment that their land has been turned, more than ever before, into a totalitarian state. They have been able to read that press restrictions do not make for a healthy nation. They have been told that what they read in their newspapers may be so construed as to misleading.

But, to a large extent, they have not been able to read or hear a full account of the events that are supposed to justify press restrictions, because the restrictions focus not on comment but on unsubstantiated reporting of events here — the protests and the bloodshed, the actions of security forces designed, ap-

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Sefako Nyaka holds up a page from the Weekly Mail for his co-editor, Anton Harber.

Thatcher Pays Price for Praising U.S. Prime Minister Is Out of Step With Anti-American Mood

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service

LONDON — If taxes here could only be as admirably low as in the United States, Mrs. Thatcher would have no problem in being on Washington's side.

The year began with rivalry between U.S. and European companies over the purchase of Britain's Western Helicopters Ltd. Although Mrs. Thatcher proclaimed neutrality, she made it clear she was on the side of the American.

She was accused of bending to U.S. dominance, and her popularity ratings dropped.

Mrs. Thatcher supported the U.S. air attack on Libya on April 15. The British public, the opposition and many within her own party opposed it.

British opinion polls have indicated a massive lack of confidence in the ability of the United States to manage its superpower status to the satisfaction and benefit of Western Europe.

Columnists have noted that U.S.-British relations have rarely

been worse, and generally conservative newspapers like the Daily Telegraph have editorialized about Washington's "apparent obliviousness" to European opinion.

Elections in Britain are less than two years away. The opposition Labour Party, currently leading in the polls by as much as 8 percentage points, has vowed that it will send some of U.S. nuclear weapons in Britain and close down U.S. military bases.

U.S. diplomats in Britain divide their time between managing the bilateral relationship with Mrs. Thatcher and trying to encourage the Labour Party to take a more reasonable stance. They say they are acutely conscious that the United States is "going to be used" by all sides in the upcoming campaign.

The prime cause of the British mood of frustration with the United States are obvious. The U.S. air attack on Libya and the Reagan administration's apparent decision to end adherence to the

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Reagan Loses Arms Votes In Congress

By Edward Walsh
and Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan sustained a series of setbacks on arms policy Thursday, as his plan to end U.S. compliance with the 1978 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty came under assault both in the House and the Senate and committees in both chambers moved to cut spending on his missile defense system.

The Democratic-controlled House voted 236-145, approved a nonbinding resolution calling on Mr. Reagan to continue adherence to the weapons limits set in SALT-2. Thirty-seven Republicans voted with the Democratic majority.

At the same time, the Republican-dominated Senate Armed Services Committee unexpectedly attached a similar nonbinding amendment to the Defense Department authorization bill for the 1987 fiscal year.

Sponsored by Senator Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado, the amendment was approved, 10-9, with one Republican, Senator William S. Cohen of Maine, joining the Democrats.

(The State Department, reacting Friday to the congressional resolutions, accused supporters of the SALT-2 treaty of trying to "undermine our most different force," United Press International reported from Washington.)

"Such resolutions," a statement said, "signal the Soviets that they need not take seriously their national control obligations and commitments."

On President's Strategic Defense Initiative, a House Armed Services subcommittee voted Thursday to cut \$1.7 billion out of the administration's request for \$5.4 billion for fiscal 1987.

And the Senate Armed Services committee is considering an amendment proposed by Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, that not only would cut the president's request by \$1.7 billion, but would demand that the money be channeled toward research that would not violate the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

Thursday's votes on the SALT-2 treaty, although no immediate

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South Korea Protests Take Deadly Turn

By Susan Chira
New York Times Service

SEOUL — This is the haunting image of the new South Korean student activist: a young man, 22, slender and deliberately dressed himself with gasoline and sets himself on fire.

As the flames engulf him, he shouts, "Out with U.S. imperialism!" and jumps from a third-story ledge, shouting "South Korea, South Korea."

The time-honored tradition of South Korean student protest has changed in a new, unpredictable and sometimes violent form.

In recent weeks, three students have immolated themselves; clashes between riot policemen and student protesters have left two policemen dead and some students blinded; and small groups of students have tried to occupy the U.S. Embassy, to be a student has also

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AMERICAN TOPICS



BIGGER THAN LIFE—A pedestrian in Columbia, South Carolina appears to be in a land of the giants as he walks past an advertising mural on the side of a furniture store.

Doctors Seek to Limit Number of Specialists

Organized medicine is seeking to limit the rapid growth in the number of doctors, particularly specialists, which leaders in the profession say is making a dent in the substantial incomes most physicians receive. The American Medical Association, the largest medical organization, has called for doctors, states and educational officials to review the size of medical school enrollments and urge standards that would limit the admission of foreign-trained doctors into the American medical system.

About 16,800 new doctors a year graduate from American medical schools. The New York Times reports, and about 3,000 foreign-trained physicians, many of them American citizens, join them in graduate residency programs. The number of physicians has grown by 51 percent since 1965, the medical association says, though during the same period the number of general practitioners and family doctors has dropped 25 percent. Rural areas continue to be short of doctors.

The percentage of physicians who are specialists is 70 to 75 percent and growing, says Arnold S. Reisman, editor of The New England Journal of Medicine. "It is perfectly obvious that we have more specialists of most kinds than we need." The most overcrowded fields are the most lucrative: heart and orthopedic surgery.

Doctors' real income doubled from the 1950s to the 1970s, then stabilized. They still have the highest average income of any American profession, averaging \$108,400 net income after expenses, including malpractice insurance.

Short Takes

The Gray Line, which has conducted bus tours of Manhattan for 76 years, now offers tours of Brooklyn as well, with six-hour visits to that borough on Thursdays and Sundays for \$18.

Among the sights is the Brooklyn Heights promenade with its majestic view of skyscrapers in New York City. A wide variety of ethnic neighborhoods and impoverished areas like Bedford-Stuyvesant are omitted. The nonprofit fund for the Borough of Brooklyn will reimburse Gray Line whenever fewer than 27 persons take the tour.

Nevada has the highest divorce rate in the country, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, at 13.7 per thousand, compared with 10.5 in New York. Nevada's divorce rate is the highest in the country, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, at 13.7 per thousand, compared with 10.5 in New York.

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Court Rules Against Sex Harassment In Workplace

By Stuart Taylor Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has ruled unanimously that sexual harassment of an employee by a supervisor violates the federal law against sex discrimination in the workplace.

Sexual harassment that is "sufficiently severe or pervasive" to create a hostile or abusive work environment is a violation even if the workplace sexual demands are not dictated by a supervisor's employment benefits, the court ruled Thursday.

But the opinion said that companies are not "always automatically liable for sexual harassment by their supervisors." Women's groups had argued that they were, and a federal appellate court had agreed.

The decision was written by Justice William H. Rehnquist, President Ronald Reagan's choice as the next chief justice.

Women's groups said they were pleased that the court had definitively established that sexual harassment in the workplace violates Title 7 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits racial and sex discrimination.

The case, the first one on sexual harassment ever considered by the high court, arose from a suit by Merit Systems, a federal contractor, against the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, which had been forced to hire a woman who had been sexually harassed by a supervisor.

Justice Rehnquist's opinion said that employer's liability depends on the circumstances. He added that an employer's lack of knowledge of harassment by a supervisor "does not necessarily insulate that employer from liability," but he declined to issue a definitive rule.

Justice Rehnquist also said that a lower court had erred in barring the Merit bank from introducing testimony designed to show that the employee had dressed provocatively and had talked about sexual fantasies and thus had demonstrated that she would have welcomed advances by her supervisor.

Were Americas Settled Before Ice Age?

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — New evidence that humans lived in the Americas thousands of years earlier than previously thought has been found in a rock shelter in northeast Brazil, according to French scientists.

Radiocarbon dating of charcoal and other materials in the shelter, which is decorated with prehistoric wall paintings, indicates that humans lived there at least 50,000 years ago.

Charcoal from hearths found in different layers of sediments led the scientists to conclude that the shelter was repeatedly occupied by different groups of tool-making people in subsequent times, down to as recently as 6,000 years ago.

Most archaeologists have believed that the first humans reached the Americas 11,500 to 20,000 years ago, presumably coming from Asia across a "land bridge" that existed in the Bering Strait between Siberia and Alaska. This was the time of the most recent ice age, when world sea levels were lowered considerably because of the volume of water locked up in land ice.

The new discovery, reported this past week in the current issue of the British journal Nature, was expected to stir new controversy over when and how human beings first occupied the New World. In an announcement of the report, the journal said the new date "will cause consternation among prehistorians of the Americas."

Indeed, some anthropologists reacted to the report with some skepticism, noting that similar findings in the past have proven, upon further investigation, misleading or erroneous.

The rock shelter where the new discovery has been made is in a steep sandstone cliff by the Rio Piaui at Boqueirão do São Pedro, a small town in the state of Piaui, about 600 kilometers inland from the Atlantic Coast. In 1973, a French-Brazilian expedition to the Piaui region found some 250 such prehistoric sites.

In the report in Nature, N. Guidon of the Institute of Advanced Social Studies and Geometric Deliriums of the French National Center for Scientific Research, both in Paris, said she had conducted careful carbon dating analysis of charcoal from fires that had been built in the shelter and of some rock fragments that had fallen from the painted surface of the cave.

The French researchers said the materials from the lowest layers, and thus presumably the oldest, were dated at 32,160 years. Sixteen other distinct layers of material were found and dated. They said the carbon dates had agreed well with the depth in the sediments in which they were recovered and with the types of rock tools with which they were associated.

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Ex-FBI Agent Convicted as Soviet Spy

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Richard W. Miller, the first FBI agent ever charged as a spy, has been convicted of spying for the Soviet Union and bribery.

After four days of deliberations, the jury in Mr. Miller's second espionage trial found the former counterintelligence agent guilty on six of seven espionage and bribery charges. Two of the charges carry a possible life sentence.

The jurors told Judge David V. Kenyon of the U.S. District Court on Thursday that they were deadlocked on another charge, whether Mr. Miller had accepted an expensive trench coat as a bribe.



Richard W. Miller

information to a foreign government, and three counts of soliciting and receiving a bribe.

The Ogorodnikov, who immigrated to the United States in 1973, pleaded guilty to espionage charges in a plea bargain last June after two months on trial on similar charges. Mrs. Ogorodnikov, and her husband, Nikolai, a meat packer in Los Angeles, interrupted their trial to agree to the government's offer of an 18-year prison sentence for Mrs. Ogorodnikov and an eight-year sentence for Mr. Ogorodnikov.

A Biotechnology Drug Approved for U.S. Use

By Christine Russell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Food and Drug Administration has approved for the first time the use of a biotechnology treatment with long-range potential for combating an array of diseases and with immune values in preventing rejection of kidney transplants.

The FDA commissioner, Frank Young, said the treatment represents a research payoff that will have major impact on the estimated 7,000 Americans a year who receive kidney transplants.

With further testing, the Nobel Prize-winning method — known as monoclonal antibody therapy — may later be used to prevent rejection of other transplanted organs and applied to other serious illnesses, including some cancers, he said.

from pregnancy tests to venereal disease detection, said Jerome Doonan of the FDA.

But it has taken longer to demonstrate the safety and effectiveness of using them to treat patients. Thursday's action was the first to allow marketing of a monoclonal antibody for this purpose.

A monoclonal antibody is made in special cell factories that can produce identical copies, or clones, of the protein. The hybrid cells, called hybridomas, are formed by the fusion of mouse cancer cells, which grow profusely, with antibody-producing white cells taken from mice.

Dr. Dana Longo of the National Cancer Institute said Thursday that the use of monoclonal antibody to carry toxins to search and destroy cancer cells, without harming normal ones, is under way in more than 15 experimental studies involving a variety of cancers. He predicted that within the next few years there will "undoubtedly be another wave" of cancer therapies using monoclonal antibodies.

The drug will be marketed by Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation of Raritan, N.J., under the trade name Orthoclone OKT3. Government approval of Orthoclone is specific to short-term episodes of kidney rejection. Other drugs are used for long-term treatment of such patients.

The approval of a monoclonal antibody for treatment comes 11 years after the technology was developed in Cambridge, England, by George Kohler and Cesar Milstein. The researchers won the 1984 Nobel Prize in medicine for their discovery, which was cited as "one of the most important methodological advances in biomedicine during the 1970s."

More than 150 uses of monoclonal antibodies have been approved for diagnostic tests outside the body since the early 1980s.

Only a few weeks after his suspension, prosecutors say, Mr. Miller was approached by Mrs. Ogorodnikov and asked to become a Soviet spy. Government officials have described the woman as a KGB agent.

Mr. Miller was dismissed hours before his arrest on Oct. 2, 1984. The specific charges included conspiracy to commit espionage, unauthorized taking of a classified document, passing classified

information to a foreign government, and three counts of soliciting and receiving a bribe.

The Ogorodnikov, who immigrated to the United States in 1973, pleaded guilty to espionage charges in a plea bargain last June after two months on trial on similar charges. Mrs. Ogorodnikov, and her husband, Nikolai, a meat packer in Los Angeles, interrupted their trial to agree to the government's offer of an 18-year prison sentence for Mrs. Ogorodnikov and an eight-year sentence for Mr. Ogorodnikov.

Mr. Miller was first tried last year, but the trial ended in a hung jury in November. That jury was deadlocked, 10-2, for conviction on three of the counts and 11-1 for conviction on four others.

While admitting that he had an affair with Mrs. Ogorodnikov, Mr. Miller denied passing any documents or that he had given himself over to Soviet recruitment. In his defense, he was portrayed as having tried to infiltrate the KGB, the Soviet intelligence service.

Marcos Pressed by U.S. to Stop Fomenting Dissent

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has stepped up its public criticism of Ferdinand E. Marcos for using his Hawaiian exile to foment dissent against the government of Corason Aquino.

Protests by Marcos loyalists in the Philippines have been growing angrier and more violent.

A State Department spokesman said Thursday that the administration had strong indications that Mr. Marcos, the former Philippine president, was financing the protests.

"We don't like it," the spokesman said, adding that Mr. Marcos "has been warned."

"He's been told," the spokesman said, "and he keeps on. It gets worse."

The spokesman said, "We've started talking publicly about what we had previously been talking about privately. In other words, it's one thing to speak your mind and it's another to engage in activities designed to bring down the government of a friendly state."

Marcos loyalists have staged increasingly violent demonstrations almost every weekend since Mrs. Aquino took power in February. Wednesday night, 1,000 to 3,000 Marcos supporters gathered at Camp Aguinaldo, the site of the February revolt, after rumors that Mrs. Aquino had been overthrown by her defense minister, Juan Ponce Enrile, and Marcos hickories.

Mrs. Aquino later appeared at the presidential palace in Manila to brush aside the coup rumors and announce that "everything is still okay."

Mrs. Aquino accused Mr. Marcos of using "disinformation or misinformation" to fuel the coup rumors.

Philippine officials here said Marcos officials have been financing anti-Aquino demonstrations in the United States. Small pro-Marcos demonstrations have occurred in Hawaii, Los Angeles, Chicago and New York, and Philippine Embassy officials said they had evidence that Mr. Marcos was coordinating and financing these efforts.

Philippine officials said they see the continuing demonstrations more as a nuisance than as a serious threat to Mrs. Aquino.

Benedicto David, an embassy spokesman, said: "I don't think there's any danger they can destabilize her. That's why it's important to go after Marcos' hidden wealth, to defang this guy. He's a pest."

Informers Excused

A Filipino military commander said Friday that soldiers have

found a grave containing the remains of at least 28 persons, Remnants of the 1984 coup, Capt. Ocho, the bodies of suspected informers executed by Communist rebels.

General Mariano Adame said a former guerrilla who had surrendered to the government led him to the site in Misamis Oriental province, 520 miles (840 kilometers) southeast of Manila.

Quoting Abeto Palanan, a former rebel courier, General Adame said at least 30 persons, including 28 suspected informers, were dumped into shallow graves after being chubbied to death.

The discovery came after the New People's Army, which has been fighting the government since 1969, suffered heavy casualties in a series of battles with government troops last February, General Adame said.

Guerrillas Claim a Victory

Alfague guerrillas said Friday they were virtually in control of the western town of Hara after an offensive that began on Sunday. Reuters reported from Islamabad.

The called Janani-1 island party said in a statement that 200 regular Alfague troops were killed or wounded and that five of their own troops were killed and 10 injured.

Janani-1 island guerrillas operate mainly from bases in Pakistan.

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Saudis Open Up on Aiding Afghans

By Bob Woodward
and Charles R. Babcock
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Saudi Arabia, criticized in Congress recently for not supporting U.S. objectives in the Middle East, has given more than \$500 million to guerrillas in Afghanistan during the past two years, according to Saudi and U.S. sources.

While the Saudis are known to be reluctant to take public positions on such foreign-policy issues, it is known that the Saudis are the only group other than the Palestine Liberation Organization allowed to raise money openly in Saudi Arabia.

The Reagan administration has been urging the Saudis to make public their role in aiding the Afghan resistance last year and are giving \$275 million this year. That

matches covert U.S. contributions, the official said. Others have placed the U.S. total far higher.

A Central Intelligence Agency spokesman said it is CIA policy not to comment on reports about covert programs.

Some sources suggested that the more visible Saudi stance is a reaction to congressional controversy about the Reagan administration's recent proposal to sell arms to the Saudis.

President Ronald Reagan was forced to lobby extensively to obtain the minimum 34 Senate votes

needed to sustain his veto of congressional resolutions blocking the sale.

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OPINION

The Wrong Side of History:
U.S. Policy on South Africa

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — If 1,600 whites had been killed in South Africa in the last 18 months, would President Reagan do nothing but murmur ambivalent regrets? Would he do nothing if a small black minority used totalitarian methods to keep all political power? If it rounded up thousands of whites, cut off their telephones, silenced the press? If it mocked American diplomacy?

No, a president who has been so ready to use American power around the world would surely use it in that kind of South Africa. He would not reject economic pressure. He would not say that America had done all it could.

But in the real South African situation, that is U.S. policy: to murmur, to oppose economic pressure, to turn the other cheek when our diplomacy is mocked. It is a policy that once could be called ineffective. Now it is shameful.

Not even the Soviet Union has achieved the exquisite perfection of one totalitarian device used by the South Africa government in its current emergency regulations: to put people in prison without trial and then make it a crime for anyone to publish their names.

George Orwell, in "1984," showed how a totalitarian regime rewrites history to expunge the names of its opponents. South Africa has gone one better. It is expunging the contemporary image of those who are detained because they disagree. They simply disappear from the face of the earth, without notice.

Nor has the Soviet Union matched the sweep of South Africa's telephone blockade. When a Soviet dissident becomes troublesome, he may find that his telephone does not work. South Africa uses that tactic last Monday against an entire class: a racial class. It cut the telephone line to Soweto and other townships where millions of blacks live.

Press censorship is at a level of ferocity unmatched in Chile or in Argentina under the generals; foreign correspondents in the Soviet Union have it easy by comparison. It is a crime to report anything "subversive," and that includes all disagreement with government policy. Officials indicated it may be subversive to refer to the "white minority government."

To all this the Reagan administration responds with a whimper. To put economic pressure on South Africa, George Shultz says, would be "a vote for despair." We must "remain engaged" — that is, continue the policy of "constructive engagement" for which Pretoria has just shown its contemptuous disregard.

How different the administration's attitude is from the views of the Commonwealth mission that has just made a searching study of South Africa.

The group makes a crucial point about economic measures against South Africa. "The question," it says, "is not whether such measures will compel

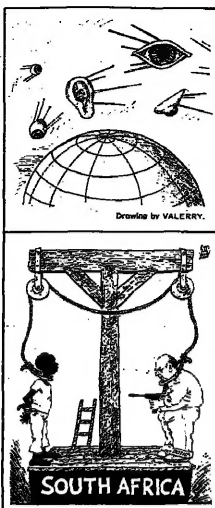
change; it is already the case that their absence, and Pretoria's belief that they need not be feared, deters change."

In short, if Pretoria finds that it gets no serious reaction from the West as it becomes more and more repressive, why should it worry? And that does seem to be U.S. policy. What would South Africa actually have to do to its black citizens to rouse Mr. Reagan to action?

Malcolm Fraser, the former Australian prime minister and co-chairman of the Commonwealth mission, made a further point about economic sanctions. Unless black South Africans get "substantial support" from the West, he said, "they will conclude that all that is left to them is to fight it out." Someday they will be the government, a government "totally antithetical" to the West. It would show "allegiance to the source of its arms, and it would certainly nationalize the treasury of Western economic interests in South Africa."

But the failure of the U.S. government to respond in a meaningful way to events in South Africa has another dimension. Senator Edward Kennedy put it well the other day: "No matter what the South African government does, no matter how many innocent people are killed, how many neighboring countries are invaded, how many children are tortured... the administration clings to a bankrupt policy that puts the United States on the wrong side of history."

The New York Times.



By RODDEEN in Elsevier (Amsterdam). Cartoons & Writers' Syndicate.



Peter Ilke.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'Inadmissible Generalizations': A Protest From Austria

As a regular and appreciative reader of your newspaper I have been appalled by the negative bias in the reports and comments on Kurt Waldheim and Austrians in general. Whatever happened to the principle, so widely proclaimed in the United States, that a person is presumed innocent until proven guilty?

And isn't not an inadmissible generalization to condemn the Austrian people in toto as unrepentant Nazis?

Is it not perverse to accuse someone of having been a Nazi when he himself and his family have been mistreated and intimidated by the Nazis? To those Austrians who lived through the horror and human frailty of World War II, the ignorant and vicious attacks of holocaust commentators must evoke the vision of a trigger-happy lynch mob.

Thank you for at least providing space for Gerhard Waldheim's sober opinion column in defense of his father ("Why the Critics Are Unfair," June 7). Its matter-of-fact dismantling of the accusations stood in stark contrast to the indiscriminate attacks made in adjoining column ("He Shares in Collective

guilt") by Menachem Z. Rosensaft of the International Network of Children of Jewish Holocaust Survivors.

What prompted this letter, however, is a perhaps minor error but one that is symbolic of the treatment of truth in this whole matter. In your June 11 issue, James M. Markham writes of a phrase allegedly used in Vienna, "to cover the graves with dirt."

There is, however, a phrase in use right now, especially by the conservative People's Party: After that unfortunate campaign, let us all fill up the trenches that separate us! (In German: *Graben zueinander*.)

Mr. Markham apparently misread the word *Graben* (trenches) as *Gräber* (graves), and thereby construed a Viennese saying that is not only innocuous but adds to the disparagement of the Austrian character.

A nation of 7 million, a border outpost and showcase of the democratic West that has been serving as a haven to a disproportionately high number of asylum-seeking refugees, has decided to

prefer a conservative to a socialist president. It is sad that it must endure being reviled by the foreign press.

PETER ILKE, Vienna.

Cliches on the Middle East

The United States' perennial difficulty in dealing with the Middle East stems in large measure from its misunderstandings of Middle Eastern peoples, culture and history. The consequence of this misunderstanding can only be feelings of ill will and alienation between Americans and the peoples of the Middle East. This misunderstanding is perpetuated, seemingly deliberately, in the American communications media.

Already, one of the oldest indigenous peoples of the Middle East, the Persians, have been all but alienated from American good will largely because of the media's failure to differentiate the Persian people from the repressive, radical oligarchy presently in charge of their nation. Now this lack of discernment threatens to destroy American-Arab relations, and our efforts at forging a lasting peace in the Middle East.

Especially distressful is the entertainment industry's penchant for portraying Arabs as venal cheats, vicious killers or bungling incompetents. A veritable genre is emerging that serves only to institutionalize anti-Arab sentiment. These portrayals are nothing short of insulting both to the Arab people and to the sensibilities of intelligent Americans. This is unfortunate, for, geopolitically being what they are, our generation of young Americans and Arabs may be the last that can rescue our friendship.

MOHAMED KHASHOGGI, Salt Lake City.

Protecting the Composer

An advertisement supporting a levy on blank tapes to combat piracy of the creative works of European songwriters and composers was prominently featured on Page 2 of your June 5 issue. I believe it is a matter deserving the widest possible attention and the enthusiastic support of your readers in Europe as well as in the United States.

The statistical profile of this piracy reveals the size of the problem in Europe, both in terms of a drastic reduction in income and — as the advertisement warned — in the putting at risk of the future of "European composers, writers and musicians who follow in the footsteps of Beethoven, Mozart, McCartney, Legrand and Menzies by cutting off their rightful earnings."

At a time when trade relations between the United States and the European Community are characterized by divergences rather than compatibility, and when our newspaper regularly reports on disputes between Americans' perceptions of free trade and those of Europeans, it is encouraging to see at least one issue on which there should be complete agreement and a consensus as to its resolution.

The music industry in the United States will be watching as the EC publishes its proposal. We support it and hope that it will be embodied in the United States and adopted in similar form under legislation currently before Congress. The time to act is now — before it is too late to prevent further losses to artists present and future.

EDWARD P. MURPHY, National Music Publishers' Association, New York.

The Statue of Liberty Party:
Not What America Is About

By Jeff Greenfield

NEW YORK — In the lobby of Washington's Vinta International Hotel stands a 4-foot model of the Statue of Liberty made of semisweet chocolate. On the streets of Manhattan, pins, earrings, necklaces and bracelets with the statue motif are being hawked daily.

In downtown New York, buildings with outstanding views of the harbor are being rented out for the Fourth of July at rates that sound like purchase prices.

Meanwhile ABC, the network on whose behalf I work, is planning 17 hours of coverage of Liberty Weekend over four days. The television spectacular will include fireworks, a flotilla of tall ships, hundreds of tap dancers, the administering of the citizenship oath to hundreds of new citizens and a barrage of all-star entertainment.

In all likelihood the buildup to the celebration is going to make millions of Americans sick and tired of the Statue of Liberty long before the centennial commemoration actually takes place.

This is no outburst of chauvinism. I have lived in New York for most of my life. I have sailed in and out of its harbor on ocean liners; I have passed the lady with the torch countless times on the Staten Island ferry, and never looked at her without a surge of emotion.

My grandfather's first view of the New World was the sight of the them

new Statue of Liberty beckoning a Jewish refugee from the oppression of Romania. To him, the lines of Emma Lazarus's poem, "I lift my lamp beside the golden door," were not a schoolboy cliché but a promise that was redeemed.

But Liberty Weekend, honoring the symbol of a new land and a new chance is degenerating into the Party of the Decade. The focus seems to be on who will have the best view of the festivities who will eat at the most sumptuous spread and how much it will cost.

Is this what the Statue of Liberty really means? The millions of immigrants who came to America in the decades after the statue was built had one thing in common: Almost all of them were poor. They had fled the lands of their birth to escape tyranny, massacres, pogroms; but they had also come because they realized that their societies did not permit a bright, hard-working child of poverty to escape that poverty.

The child of a Sicilian peasant would be a peasant all of his life; so would his children; so would his children's children. The son of a Polish peddler could hope for nothing better than the life his father had led. The daughter of a Greek baker would be lucky if her arranged marriage would be to a man of more or less decent instincts and behavior.

This, as much as the political freedoms, was what America meant. The new arrivals learned soon enough that the streets were not paved with gold; that there was oppression and privation in the New World as in the Old. In the streets of the slums, tuberculosis, pneumonia and diphtheria took the lives of numberless immigrants' children in the early years of the 20th century.

But they also learned that America was a place where the poor could fight back. They could apply themselves in a country where titles and bloodlines did not define their lives. They could exchange their votes for a measure of protection: for food, shelter, a job, a doctor.

Now, in a parody of the American entrepreneurial spirit, the celebration of this egalitarian landmark has become a Major Social Event, with the most privileged views going to the most privileged.

We live in a time when, almost by definition, every highly visible event is guaranteed to be promoted, plugged, covered, smothered and analyzed to death. What footpath gambler would be against a 10-part series on "Entertainment Tonight," with Hollywood's 10 series stars open stunts telling what the Statue of Liberty means to them?

In such an environment, what is going to be left to celebrate on the Fourth of July? The signs are growing each day that what should be a great national moment of reaffirmation will be trampled to death in the rush to cash in.

Universal Press Syndicate.

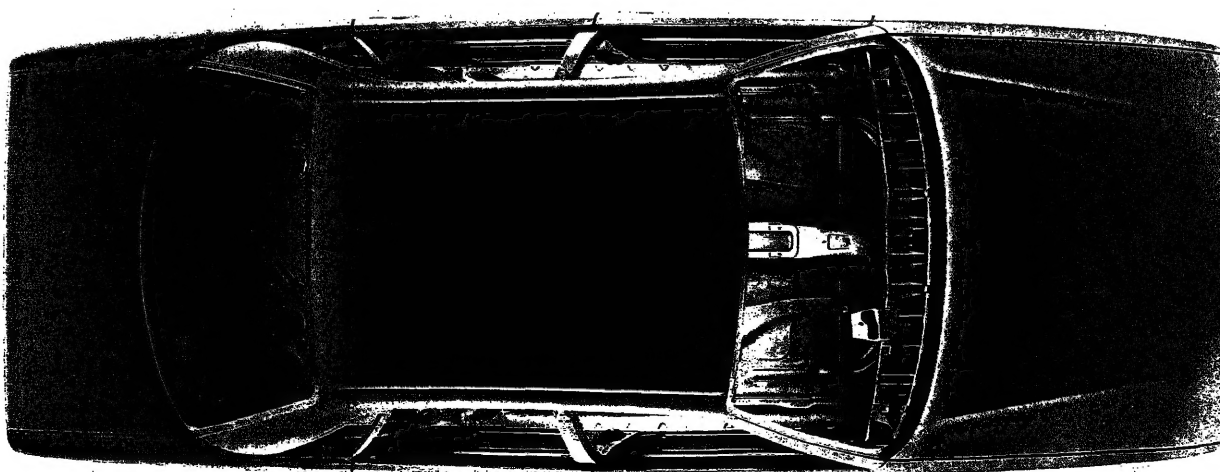
Long live the first fully galvanized saloons. Audi 100. Audi 200.

Audi sets a good example when it comes to increasing the resale value of its cars and does so on a long term basis. The Audi 100, the Audi 200 and the Avant models are the first saloons to have fully galvanized bodies — an effective weapon against corrosion. And a further technical contribution in Audi's battle to achieve really long term quality.

Add to that the rest of the highly effective weapons in Audi's armoury against corrosion — degreasing and rinsing of the shell, cathodic priming, PVC coating of underbody and wheel arches, sealing of seams and edges, elastic filler to combat loose chippings and hot-wax flooding of cavities — and you can appreciate how seriously Audi takes the future of its cars.



Vorsprung durch Technik



Hundreds Are Killed As Peru Troops Retake 3 Prisons From Rebels

LIMA—Peruvian troops recaptured on Friday the last of three prisons overtaken by leftist guerrillas, and officials said several hundred people died in three days of heavy fighting.

Unofficial estimates of the death toll ranged up to 350 following the fighting between the heavily armed rebels and government troops, who used tanks, heavy weapons and explosives against the prisoners.

The prison mutinies, reportedly inspired by the Shining Path guerrilla group, broke out Wednesday at the prisons of Lurigancho, Peru's largest prison, in the Lima suburb of San Pedro, El Frontón, on an island off Callao; and Santa Bárbara, a women's prison in Callao.

Meanwhile on Friday, police said a guerrilla was killed in Lima, the capital, when a mortar exploded as the attempted to fire it at a conference center where the Socialist International had begun a major meeting.

They said the explosion occurred three minutes after President Alan García Pérez arrived to inaugurate the congress. They said the woman, who was not immediately identified, was blown through the windows of a seventh-floor room about 200 yards (180 meters) from the center by the explosion.

Some of the leaders who were to attend the Socialist conference had canceled their visits to Lima for security reasons.

A military communiqué issued Thursday night said 124 leftist guerrillas died in the battles at Lurigancho prison, and 30 bodies had

been recovered at El Frontón, where many more corpses lay under the ruins of prison buildings.

The fighting was more protracted at El Frontón, where some of the leaders of Shining Path, a pro-Maoist guerrilla group, had been incarcerated.

The military said the guerrilla inmates of El Frontón had constructed a maze of tunnels on the island, and many of these had collapsed during the fighting, burying prisoners alive.

It said many guerrillas killed in Lurigancho had been apprehended or had burned alive in fortifications they had built in the cell block and exercise yard.

Military and police sources said commandos and marines used rockets and anti-tank missiles to smash through brick and concrete defenses built by the guerrillas at the two prisons. The military said the guerrillas used automatic rifles, submachine guns and explosives smuggled into the prisons.

Alarm over rising guerrilla violence had already spread a mood of insecurity throughout Lima before the prison takeovers. As a result, the government extended until August both a state of emergency and a night-time curfew declared in the capital and the adjacent port of Callao four months ago.

Bombings, assassinations and acts of sabotage attributed to leftist extremists had led tensions between the 10-month-old government of President García and senior military commanders who want a freer hand in dealing with terrorism.



Adolfo Suárez: Ex-prime minister could hold swing votes.

SPAIN: González Majority Is Seen

(Continued from Page 1)
give him more than 10 percent of the vote and more than 30 of the 350 seats in the Congress of Deputies.

Mr. Suárez could thus emerge as a powerful swing man between the main conservative Alliance, Popular Coalition, and a minority Socialist government.

Mr. Suárez has staged a surprising comeback to become the wild card in the election. He had been governing in minority for five years before losing control over his party and suddenly resigning in 1981.

Many of his former aides still resent the fact that he resigned so abruptly and lost the disintegration of his party, the Union of the Democratic Center.

Mr. Suárez formed a new party, the Democratic and Social Center, but won only two seats in 1982. He has little party organization and financing.

But Mr. Suárez is fondly remembered among Spaniards for having led them through the risky transition to democracy after the death of Francisco Franco in 1975.

His campaign has become an acceptable alternative for many moderate-minded Spaniards who voted for Mr. González in 1982.

For the campaign, Mr. Suárez has taken on a populist and anti-American stance that defies ideological definition and raises charges of opportunism.

He demands that Spain quiet the authorized 12,500 American troops in the country. Mr. Suárez said the treaty under which the troops are here is no longer necessary now that Spaniards voted in a referendum in March to stay in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr. González has already opened negotiations to reduce the troop number, but Mr. Suárez, without providing evidence, charges that the negotiations are shaky.

Mr. Suárez has called for a mass public hiring of unemployed youth, the abolition of taxes on pensioners and similar measures that he says make him more leftist than Mr. González.

Defendant In Ship Trial Says Abbas Was Leader

By Roberto Suro
New York Times Service

GENOVA—One of the accused Achille Lauro hijackers told an Italian court Friday that the terrorist operation was directed by the Palestinian leader Mohammed Abbas and also testified that a fellow defendant had admitted killing a crippled New York man aboard the ship.

Ahmad Marouf al-Assadi, a key witness for the prosecution, said that the Palestinian gunman accused of slaying Leon Klinghoffer, who was 69, came to him shortly after the murder with blood on his clothes and announced, "I have killed the American."

Testifying in the trial of 15 men accused of various crimes related to the hijacking last October, Mr. Assadi offered the first direct evidence to emerge in public that Mr. Abbas was ultimately responsible for the operation.

The Reagan administration has insisted that Mr. Abbas for the hijacking.

Mr. Assadi also offered the first testimony implicating the shipboard leader of the hijacking, the Magid al-Mogel, in Mr. Klinghoffer's murder.

Appearing before the court Thursday, Mr. Mogel disavowed a signed confession in which he admitted shooting Mr. Klinghoffer.

Threats and insults shouted at Mr. Assadi by other defendants interrupted Friday's proceedings several times.

Asked whether he tried to stop the shooting, Mr. Mogel said, "Yes, it was because I asked him why he was shooting at the American, but he told me not to interfere. He swore he would not do him any harm."

After he had been gone for 30 minutes, Mr. Assadi said that he saw Mr. Mogel with a group of passengers. Mr. Assadi said he saw Mr. Mogel with a group of passengers. Mr. Assadi said he saw Mr. Mogel with a group of passengers.

Mr. Assadi, 24, who said his loyalty was to Yasser Arafat, also testified that he believed the PLO chairman was not involved in the hijacking.

The danger is that this deceptive condition may be perceived as reality," the court said.

On Thursday, the Johannesburg daily Business Day told its readers on a shaded box on the front page that the newspaper had been produced under emergency restrictions amounting to censorship.

The restrictions have the effect of suppressing information of public interest and of distorting the news in ways that may be seriously misleading.

The problem, for South African newspaper editors, is that they are not free to inform their own readers, with any credibility, of what is happening here. The Sowetan, a black newspaper, and the Star, Johannesburg's evening newspaper, seem to have hit on the same solution — the blank space.

compiled by the Detainees Parents Support Committee, a multinational group that works on behalf of political prisoners.

A major South African financial company, AECI Ltd., expressed grave concern over the detention of its employees.

The absence of trade union leaders who play a role in setting wages, the statement said, "is already leading to serious problems in the industry."

In Cape Town, clergyman complained that officials had ordered about 1,000 black refugees from last week's violence in the Crossroads squatter camp to leave churches and mosques in an area reserved for whites. (AP, Reuters)

UN Group Urges Sanctions
Representatives from more than 120 nations called Friday for comprehensive, mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa and urged the United States and Britain to reassess their opposition to such measures. The Associated Press reported from Paris.

The Weekly Mail published a list of 1,034 detainees — using numbers and distinct with the names blacked out under regulations forbidding identification. The list was

that if killing themselves will in any way effect the liberation of this country they will gladly die. There are many more who have committed themselves to carry out suicide if needed."

At the root of the new militancy is a generation of students who were born after the Korean War. "They know neither the positive side of American involvement nor the negative dimension of the North Korean occupation," said a longtime foreign resident here.

That combined with decades of curbs on political freedom, has bred radicalism.

"In this country, leftist forces have no legitimate way to express themselves," said a professor at Korea University who otherwise condemns the militant students.

Government officials say that the students who espouse the most radical ideas — whom they estimate to number 2,000 — pose a grave threat to national security.

THATCHER: Praise for U.S. Defies Mood in Britain

(Continued from Page 1)
unratified SALT-2 arms-control treaty are considered two blatant examples of unwise U.S. policy made over European objections.

More controversy is predicted early next month, when the United States and the European Community are expected to impose 10-foot-higher customs duties on agricultural exports in an ongoing trade war.

British and U.S. officials interviewed during the last week, as well as academic and political observers, see these incidents as the most recent examples of a much longer and deeper trend throughout Western Europe as it grows toward a new balance in the overall Atlantic alliance.

Britain, said one analyst, is "a paragon" of that trend. "There is a slightly higher degree of anti-Americanism here" than in the rest of Europe, he said, because its target "can be personified in Mrs. Thatcher."

In the four decades since World War II, the analysts said, generational and ideological changes on both sides of the Atlantic have led to a new balance.

While Europe has been withdrawing from global responsibility, the United States has been less committed to defending perceived Western interests in areas geographically far removed from the NATO sphere and to a more aggressive attitude toward the Soviet Union.

Alliance crises over differences in opinion are "nothing new," said Lawrence Freedman, professor of war studies at King's College in London.

From the 1956 Suez invasion, through the Arab-Israeli 1967 war, the Cuban missile crisis, the 1973 oil embargo, to Libya and SALT-2, they have been "corrosive rather than destructive," Mr. Freedman said.

A British official said that rather than allowing the alliance to crack, there is a growing feeling in Europe that the United States is "overreacting" to the Soviet threat.

What appears to be dominating opinion in Britain is a perception of Mrs. Thatcher as a knee-jerk reaction to Washington, sometimes at the expense of British and European interests.

Some in the Conservative leadership believe that Washington will move into the breach with pro-British policies to prove the "special relationship" between the two countries still pays off.

One example frequently cited is the approval of SALT-2 by a U.S. Senate majority after long debate and extensive British lobbying. A revised extradition treaty between the two countries, the treaty, if approved by the Senate, would allow for the return of fugitives who belong to the Irish Republican Army to war sanctuary in the United States.

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The Sowetan, its readers learned, had a peculiar problem. Most of its reporters live in Soweto, Johannesburg's huge black satellite, and are black. The Sowetan, a black newspaper, and the Star, Johannesburg's evening newspaper, seem to have hit on the same solution — the blank space.

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compiled by the Detainees Parents Support Committee, a multinational group that works on behalf of political prisoners.

A major South African financial company, AECI Ltd., expressed grave concern over the detention of its employees.

The absence of trade union leaders who play a role in setting wages, the statement said, "is already leading to serious problems in the industry."

In Cape Town, clergyman complained that officials had ordered about 1,000 black refugees from last week's violence in the Crossroads squatter camp to leave churches and mosques in an area reserved for whites. (AP, Reuters)

UN Group Urges Sanctions
Representatives from more than 120 nations called Friday for comprehensive, mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa and urged the United States and Britain to reassess their opposition to such measures. The Associated Press reported from Paris.

The Weekly Mail published a list of 1,034 detainees — using numbers and distinct with the names blacked out under regulations forbidding identification. The list was

that if killing themselves will in any way effect the liberation of this country they will gladly die. There are many more who have committed themselves to carry out suicide if needed."

At the root of the new militancy is a generation of students who were born after the Korean War. "They know neither the positive side of American involvement nor the negative dimension of the North Korean occupation," said a longtime foreign resident here.

That combined with decades of curbs on political freedom, has bred radicalism.

"In this country, leftist forces have no legitimate way to express themselves," said a professor at Korea University who otherwise condemns the militant students.

Government officials say that the students who espouse the most radical ideas — whom they estimate to number 2,000 — pose a grave threat to national security.



President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at a NATO meeting in Brussels in November.

Britons lack confidence in the ability of the United States to use its superpower status to benefit Western Europe.

the crises "so that they don't damage the alliance."

One answer has been a move toward more political unity among the alliance's European members. By forming unified positions, Europe can speak with a louder voice to balance that of the United States in non-Atlantic concerns.

Prompted in part by Mr. Reagan's SALT-2 announcement and concern about alliance disunity on foreign policy issues, EC foreign ministers last week ordered a study of ways to improve their dealings with Washington.

In most instances, Mrs. Thatcher has supported such attempts to "Europeanize" policies, and in some cases Britain has led them.

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"In Korea, radical means Communism," said a former student who was once sentenced to life imprisonment for demonstrating against the government of Park Chung Hee and who remains active in the Christian student movement.

I deny we are Communist-oriented, but we are asking for fundamental changes in society."

Soviet to Go Commercial in Space

United Press International

MOSCOW—The Soviet Union said Friday that it would begin a commercial space program next year with the launching of an Indian satellite for the study of natural resources.

News of the commercial space program occurred in an interview in the weekly newspaper Moscow News with Stepan Bogoyazh, head of the International Liaison Department of a newly formed Soviet agency called the Main Administration for the Development and Utilization of Space Technology for the National Economy and Research.

Mr. Bogoyazh said the Soviet Union had assisted many countries by launching, controlling and tracking their satellites without receiving any financial compensation.

"But today is a number of countries are questioning the financing already required for different approaches, especially when it comes to the introduction of some practical systems," Mr. Bogoyazh said.

A week ago the Soviet Union said it was willing to launch foreign satellites "on mutually acceptable terms."

Mr. Bogoyazh said an Indian satellite for the study of natural resources, which is scheduled for launching in the first half of next year, would join other Indian satellites that have been launched by Moscow without charge.

Five months ago a U.S. space shuttle exploded after liftoff, killing all seven astronauts and shutting down the U.S. manned space program until at least the middle of next year.

That disaster was followed by the failure of unmanned American launches and the destruction on May 30 of an Ariane rocket of the European Space Agency carrying a commercial cargo worth \$90 million.

China is also reportedly negotiating launches with at least a dozen nations — including U.S. interests — and offering rates 10 to 15 percent below Western competitors.

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WEEKEND

- Singapore Festival
- Paris Art Sales
- Mussorgsky's Salambô

International Herald Tribune

CRITICS' CHOICE

GENEVA

Cubist Picasso

■ Marina Picasso's collection accents her grandfather's early Cubist works, and how they evolved from 1909 to 1922. Notebooks and sketches, sculptures and oils show how Picasso milled over a new way of constructing paintings, preparing for a major work like the "Dance of the Vagabonds." All this and a series of women's portraits help understand a creative process where he first broke up individual forms into facets of "little cubes," and then used transparent planes giving the figure depth on the flat surface as well as the different views of the same image. The exhibition continues at the Galerie Krugier, 3 place du Grand Miroir, through September.

LEYDEN

Treasures From Turkey

■ The Rijksmuseum van Oudheden is showing a major exposition of antiquities from ancient Turkey through the Ottoman Empire, with more than 400 exhibits from 22 museums, including the Topkapı Museum in Istanbul. Exhibits include Stone Age images of men, pottery and prehistoric animal paintings, Bronze Age statues, Hellenistic works, and Islamic art.

NEW YORK

Shaker Design

■ The Whitney Museum of American Art has mounted a show of Shaker design that will stand as the ultimate statement on the body of work left by the perfectionist craftsmen of that religious group. Shaker artifacts are receiving recognition as forerunners of modern design, emphasizing utility combined with simplicity and harmonious proportion. More than 100 examples of Shaker design have been selected, including tables, chairs, kitchen furnishings and clothing. Through Aug. 31; at the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, from Oct. 4 to Jan. 4.

PARIS

Ducros's Europe

■ The Swiss artist Louis Ducros settled in Rome in 1776 and made his name painting romantic landscapes and Rococo ruins for wealthy investors. An exhibition at the Swiss Cultural Center presents the most important works from exhibitions devoted to Ducros earlier this year in London, Manchester and Lausanne. Until July 13.

LONDON

Kotarschka Centenary

■ An exhibition of more than 200 oils, watercolors and drawings at the Tate Gallery marks the centenary of the birth of Oskar Kotarschka (1856-1908). The artist is best remembered for his portraits of the Vienna intelligentsia and bourgeoisie during the last years of the Hapsburg Empire, and for views of European cities done mainly in the 1870s and 1890s. This exhibition is arranged according to the principal episodes in Kotarschka's career: Vienna and Berlin 1876-1896; Dresden 1897-1902; Trieste 1902-1904; Vienna and Prague 1904-1908; England 1908-1914; and Switzerland 1914-1917. The exhibition runs through Aug. 10 in London, then moves to the Kunsthaus in Zurich, from Sept. 4 to Nov. 9; and to the Guggenheim Museum in New York, from Dec. 9 to Feb. 15.



Budapest: the arts have been gradually allowed more freedom. Right, Gabor Presser, rock singer: "If he were British he would have had as many hits as Lennon."

A Central European Journey

by Michael Zwerin

BUDAPEST — When I told the financial journalist across the table that this country was more open than I had imagined possible in Eastern Europe, he corrected me: "We are not Eastern, we are Central Europeans."

Gabor Presser, the rock star on my left, had told me. We read him. He tries to tell the truth. But he has to be careful, he's always on the edge.

We were in Mathias Rex, a private restaurant about as high as you can go in the hills of Buda, on a dead-end dirt road. The owners open the gate only to those with reservations. They live upstairs and cook ornate, spicy, fattening, inexpensive food. The financial journalist was leaving for Sydney in a few days.

The well-dressed man to my right describes his occupation as "world trader" on his calling card. He and Gabor Presser were driving to Vienna the following morning to hear Laurie Anderson. Hungarians do not need visas for Austria, and a foreigner can get a Hungarian visa on arrival at the airport in two hours.

World Trade offered me a deal: How would I like to buy a million liters of Cuban rum? The Cubans, he said, had shipped the rum to Czechoslovakia instead of hard currency in payment for a boatload of Czech radios. When I asked how he was involved, he told this story.

"Well, the Hungarians invited a Western politician to visit their new garden dwarf factory. You know, garden dwarfs — green and blue and yellow little crea-

tures. You put them on your lawn. It was the most modern garden dwarf factory in the world. The politician asked what Hungary, with only 11 million people — and about 14 laws — could do with so many garden dwarfs. The manager said, 'We send them to East Germany, and they send us machine tools.'"

"I said, 'What can you do with mud?'"

"No," replied the manager. "We send the tools to Romania in return for timber."

"Not that either. We ship the timber to Poland in exchange for black coal."

"Now I see. So you heat your homes without spending hard currency?"

"In fact we exchange the coal for Bulgarian vegetables."

"I've noticed your shops are well stocked."

"No, we grow our own food. The Bulgarian vegetables go to Afghanistan in exchange for mud."

"Mud? What can you do with mud?"

"Build garden dwarfs."

A rock band that sings in Hungarian can be compared to a garden dwarf factory — no matter how good the music, the matter is just not there. In 1968, Gabor Presser formed Locomotive GT (LGT), the first — ah — Central European rock group to make an impact abroad. LGT toured the Soviet Union (12 consecutive performances in Leningrad for 4,000 people each), Cuba, Poland, Western Europe, the United States and Britain, where they signed contracts with ABC and EMI. Their records all went gold in Hungary, but they could never break through in the West. Presser chalks it up to bad promotion.

World Trade said: "If Gabor Presser were British, he'd have had as many hits as John Lennon."

A young filmmaker told me: "We have everything in Hungary, but just one. Not two, one. There is one first-class sound engineer, one cameraman, one radio company, one record company, one boutique that knows how to cut hair, we have one TV company, one radio company, one record company. And one flat. One flat a lifetime — it takes a lifetime to find a flat. When you look behind the surface everything is not working well. The best meal in town, like Mathias Rex, which seemed so cheap to you at about \$50 for four is the equivalent of a worker's weekly wage. And I've been waiting ten years for a telephone. But I like living here. I like the tension between East and West."

So it is normal that the one rock star interested in economics is a friend of the only financial journalist interested in rock. And that World Trade, who is interested in both, invites the two of them to dinner at Mathias Rex, the one restaurant high enough in the hills to be above the cheap diesel fuel polluting the city.

Now 39, Presser works in the studio writing synthesizer music for theater and films. LGT plays no more than 20 concerts a year. Still, he is recognized everywhere. One young girl stopped us and said, "Gabor, you can call me anytime. Anytime. My number is 123,800."

"Eight hundred?" he laughed. "How did she get a toll-free number in Budapest?"

Gabor Presser's grandparents were Russian Jews who left the Ukraine before World War I to escape the pogroms. His mother — one of six daughters — decided to stay in Budapest while the others went on to New York. Earlier this year, the theater piece "Imaginary Report of an American Rock Festival," for which he wrote the music, was produced in the Egg Theater in Albany, New York. On his way there, Presser stopped in New York City to visit his American cousins, uncles and nephews. Twenty-four of them are certified public accountants.

"My father wanted to make at least one member of the family a musician," Presser said. Hungary's musical life was blooming in the ruins by 1947. Zoltan Kodaly had conducted his own works and toured in both the United States and the Soviet Union during the first three years after World War II. Hungarian musical education is based on what is now known as the Kodaly method. (There are usually several American graduate students at the Kodaly Institute in Kecskemet preparing these on the method.) Kodaly and Bela Bartok agreed on the musical and social value of folk songs and collaborated in researching them. Following the method, children begin to learn music in elementary school by group singing of folk songs or folklike compositions before touching an instrument.

After the Budapest uprising in 1956, and the subsequent change of regime, the arts were gradually allowed more freedom. Good jazz began to emerge in Hungary by the early '60s. Before the end of the decade dozens of rock groups were using Central European elements to the big beat. In the '70s productions of "Hair" and "Jesus Christ Superstar" were playing to sold-out houses in Budapest.

Although it tends to discredit the filmmaker's "one of a kind" theory, the "central" atmosphere of Budapest can be illustrated by the international and Hyatt hotels on the Pest side of the Danube, and the Novotel and Hilton in the Buda Hills. A woman in the tourist bureau told me: "We have doubled our hotel capacity since 1981, there are now 15,000 rooms. The hotels have been full since March, and we expect them to be full all summer."

On the other hand, a man I befriended in the Swiss travel bureau said: "We have nothing to do since the Chernobyl accident. We are looking no tourists around from the States, or from anywhere else for that matter." During an evening at the home of a senior official of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the official said that Chernobyl would cost the country half a billion dollars this year in lost tourist revenue. "I don't think we can survive it."

"Central" or not, few people just happen to pass through Budapest. There is hunger for news from the periphery. Foreign travelers are welcomed, not shunned. Anybody talks to anybody, anywhere. People make time for visitors, so do not feel shy about calling that.

Continued on page 8

The Wilder Shores of Romanticism

PARIS — Lesley Blanch has written 10 books on exotic subjects, including herself, and she has lived for the last 12 years in Menton, the small town on the Riviera, where there is nothing at all to do with bingo and toy walks. A lush garden cuts her off from the ordinary world and she trails about in Arab robes in an enchanted atmosphere — "unity and exotism," she says — of rugs and brasses and samovars and a Turkish chimney and a Tunisian mosaic, or a

MARY BLUME

lattice window, that she put up in memory of her friend Nancy Mitford, with whom she used to roar with laughter. The window catches the sun from the west.

"They have memorial windows in churches, why not this?" she says. Why not instead? Lesley Blanch is a woman who appreciates the gesture, the impulse. In these days where the words romantic and fantasy have been debased to the level of sex magazine and Playboy, Lesley Blanch is a woman of the few surviving romantics. "Romance," she says, "is the fugitive strain we all have to listen for."

Her first book was "The Wilder Shores of Love" (1954), a study of four 19th-century European women, who, she says, turned to the Middle East "for love, for flesh, for adventure, for the Meccan faith." These guests continue through her other books, including her latest book, which she came to Paris to launch: a biography of the French writer Pierre Loti (1850-1917), which was warmly received in Britain and the United States and which has just been published by Seghers in France.

Loti is still studied lightly in French schools but much of his prose is overrated and underread. Born Louis Marie Julien Viaud in Rochefort, on the Charente near the west coast of France, he became a naval officer, wrote travel books and strenuously adventurous fiction, fled madly to love, was briefly a Trappist and a trained acrobat, loved plunge dress including high heels and makeup, and defeated Emile Zola for a seat in the Acad-

emie Française. At his death Anatole France inaccurately predicted, "Of all of us he is the most sure to last." Loti was a child in London. "My mother longed to travel and life was not kind to her, she never could travel as I traveled and she used to travel as many women did, I think, in his books. So I used to read his books and go into another land through Loti."

In 1945 Lesley Blanch married the Russian-French writer-diplomat Rodin Gaurier (when they were divorced in 1962 she got custody of the cat) and he was posted to Bulgaria which she adored and from which she made her first trips to Turkey. "It was a revelation to me, a passionate revelation." She began to trace Loti's footsteps there, and later when she was in Iran she read Loti again and shared his lack of enthusiasm for the country. "He says somewhere, 'Never in my journeys have I been so far from Islam.' Curious."

Years later, Lesley Blanch visited Loti's daughter-in-law in Rochefort and saw the family home, to which Loti had affixed a mosque. She also went to Loti's house in Menton, where he died, and she found it died. "He wished to die in Hendaye and the whole feeling of that seemed to have impregnated the room. It was a very sad book to write because he was a very sad figure and it used to get me down sometimes. He had everything and in the end he had not the one thing he wanted, which was religious faith. He wanted to become a Muslim and he wouldn't become one because of his passionate love for his mother, who was a protestant. Faith was the one thing he wanted and he couldn't find it."

Sharing Loti's love for adornment, Lesley Blanch doesn't think too much should be made of his odder outfits. "It's awfully easy to say of someone who wears high heels and a painted face that she was a peacock. I think he was everything. As someone said to me, 'He loved men and he loved women and if there had been a third sex, he would have loved that one too.' Absolutely true."

If Lesley Blanch, she says, to plunge dress she was just as happy slogging away in dusty libraries.

"I never found any research dull, perhaps

I'm a professor masqué. It opens fairy kingdoms as they say, it opens such kingdoms. I always take sustaining things to eat — chunks of pork, things like that — because I get terribly hungry while I am reading and there are crumbs all over the desk and the neighbor doesn't like it."

An only child, Lesley Blanch says in "Who's Who" that she was educated by her elders and better. "I was brought up to read a great deal. We didn't have any money but we had beautiful old things and I used to make stories about them. My father liked china, Chinese stuff, and early on. My mother liked Queen Anne furniture. It was now I look back on it, a very cultivated ambience."

"We all had our breakfasts in bed where we would read. My mother used to read the Koran, which she found very poetic. She'd read the Koran or floppy bunnies — you know, Beatrix Potter's one gardening book. My father would be in his room with a handful of raisins reading Defoe's 'Journal of the Plague Years' because he said the descriptions were so ghastly it made daily life seem so much more agreeable. I would be in my room getting ready for school and reading Carey's history of the French Revolution. I had a thing about tumble and all that." Yes, she says, of course school was a letdown.

She had done a lot of journalism but had not attempted a book until Gary was posted to Switzerland where she languished. "The fog, that horrid wind, and the general dullness. And so I went to the Sahara which was the furthest place I could think to go." There she heard of Isabelle Eberhardt, who became the first heroine of the "Wilder Shores of Love," which has been printed in 11 languages.

She has written one novel, "The Nine Tiger Man" (she was stuck in India with a broken leg at the time) and a fragment of autobiography, "Journey into the Mirror," after which she was named a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. Most of her books concern the two subjects that fascinate her most, Russia and Islam. She says her best book is "The Sabres of Paradise," about the Caucasian Imam Shamy's 30-year

battle against the Russians in the mid-19th century. "It is a very romantic story," she says.

Lesley Blanch has been everywhere, from Afghanistan, which she misses deeply to Los Angeles, where Gary was French consul. "I loved it, we had both sold books to the publisher, we had both been in Hollywood. If you're in Hollywood you have to know the top and you have to know the failures because the failures are often very interesting and sulk away in the background." Only the Far East leaves her incurious.

"It doesn't speak to me. I admire Japanese films very much. China I would have liked to have gone to once, but not now. I think if you go there now you've got to get up so early in the morning and walk across such enormous spaces."

It is nearly impossible to be a traveler in a tourist's world but Lesley Blanch has not sunk to a nylon carry-all. "I always travel heavy, that's my motto."

"I take fans and scarves and tea cozies and different sorts of bed and bedside books. God knows what I don't take. An icon, a traveling icon. I travel very heavy. I must have comfort, cushion, so then I create a sort of world all around me, you see. Like that I was very comfortable in Afghanistan, which is exceedingly rough in places. I like the sort of food I get in those countries and I never worry about germs. I just eat what people are eating and spend hours watching them snark down on some flea-bitten carpet. I just want to sit around them if I like them. But if I go to a smart restaurant, I certainly don't want to sit around them, I want to get out quick."

As a romantic, Lesley Blanch has invented herself and her own world, as exotic as any world she has known. "You must change life a bit. If you are going to sit down and accept that pattern, that's all right if you like a domestic pattern. But I happen to like the romantic pattern." She says the facts like being on the move again. She had two broken legs which have stopped me plunging about — the same leg broken twice in two years. But I shall be plunging soon again. I shall, you know."



Lesley Blanch: "I believe in traveling heavy — fans and scarves and tea-cozies."

WEEKEND

Journey

Continued from page 7

number a friend gave me. I met Gabor Presser, whom I'd never heard of, through a visit to the state concert management bureau, where I knew nobody.

Post is flat, with symmetrical street grids packed solid with traffic during the day. The poor residential section in its outer reaches, where Gabor Presser grew up, is also riddled for light manufacturing. The houses are painting here, and the elderly people in the streets have defeated looks on their faces. The elaborate system of walking streets being installed in the downtown business district of Pest stalls traffic completely. It's faster to walk in downtown Pest.

Twisting, tree-lined streets count the hills of Buda. The trees need trimming and the plaster is often peeling off the houses set behind them. But an undeniable elegance remains. Occasionally you stumble on a mansion with gardens guarded by a list of dogs (no dwarfs).

The big new hotels charge big prices. A list of small, inexpensive, government-recommended hotels and boarding houses (\$4-\$8 a night), is available on the tourist office, or are brochures on sailing, biking, hunting, history, horseback riding, camping, fishing and the arts. But vacation areas tend to get very crowded during the season.

The filmmaker took me to a Hungarian production of Chekhov's "The Three Sisters" in the summer. We not only had to understand Hungarian to understand Chekhov, but it is a very sad play, and I was the only person in the audience who understood it. The director, Tamás Ascher, who was running in circles, told me that the night I met him, when you learn that this next project is Dosztoevsky's "The Devils."

Afterward we went with the cast for a bite in a brasserie. The evening news on a TV monitor in a corner was covering the story of the 80-year-old Nazi who had been extradited from the U.S. and condemned to death by a Yugoslav court. "He looks dead already," the filmmaker said. "What more can you do to him? You see? No matter how hard art can be, life can be harder."

"I don't believe anything they say anyway, who should I believe them not?" said János. János is a member of Europa Kiado, an underground rock band. Fourteen in a van, we were headed south for a one-nighter in Pecs, near the Yugoslav border. Their name means both Europa Edition — the name of the state publishing company — and "Europe for me."

János continued: "First they said that Chernobyl was nothing to worry about. Then for the past ten days they tell us that the radiation level has been going down every day. Well, if it's been going down for ten days, it must have been higher than they admitted to in the first place. And they tell us to be sure and wash our vegetables. What do they think we are? Savages? My mother always washes the vegetables."

Europe Edition needed slaves, went shoeless, strapped Dnylo painted gaiters. The Hungarian New Wave state people, they live with their girlfriends, their mothers, and are about to leave the underground ranks. There is a basic core of energy and intelligence about them, they appear to be good boys trying to be bad.

Crawling in long lines of two-lane traffic, we drove through sun-drenched flat country which managed to be somehow fertile and barren at the same time. The bone-chilling stretch of a pig farm. Jeno Menyhart, their singer and songwriter, said: "We sing about living in Eastern Europe. This is a new style of communication, sung poetry" — as though Bob Dylan never existed.



Szentendre: a labyrinth of colored stone and plaster houses.

János Masik had never heard of Stig. "Stig?" he asked, puzzled. A country where a rock musician has never heard of Stig can't be all bad. Synthesizer Masik graduated from the Jazz Academy and was once considered among the best jazzmen in the country. The director of the academy had told me he is a "prototype."

"Really? What else did he say?" Masik asked. "He said that you are very talented, but decadent. Nothing is important to Masik. There is no aim, no energy to fight for anything. Today he plays jazz, tomorrow rock. You find so much of this among youngsters. They live from day to day. Nothing is what fighting for. So they do nothing."

"That's what I thought he'd say," Masik shrugged. "We stopped for sandwiches and olivettes. It was a scorching day, the locals were in shorts and their shirts stunk of beer. In the kind of proud way the Hungarians hold their fat. They ignored us, although we were 14 and had more or less taken over the place. Two women who appeared to be twins with identical ravaged red noses were brewing more than breathing working their way through the line of glasses at equal speed. One of them spoke to one of us. 'What did she want?' I asked. 'Beer money,' Masik replied.

Pecs is a well-organized, flower-studded agricultural center, resembling West Germany. In the packed "Doctor Sándor Cultural Center," the young audiences were combed and dressed like their parents. They stared at the unwashed, hairy head at thought at another species. Nobody danced or drank alcoholic beverages, and there was no smell of cannabis although almost all of them smoked cigarettes.

Menyhart sang: "I'm coming from under the city, from constant terror. I am fine and you are too. I am a little afraid, but I was never very fearful. Shall I go up or down? Everything is pop music for me." Applause was polite. There were no polka music in sight. "The people in Pecs are content," Masik said. "They can get Yugoslav and Austrian television."

The driver dropped me at a taxi stand on the outskirts of Budapest at 5 A.M. There are taxis everywhere, anytime. They are spottier, many with cassette players, the single passenger sits next to the driver in front. The taxis resemble Amsterdam taxis and they are frequent, clean, quiet and generally not overcrowded.

Few Hungarian artists defect, although

they often live abroad for awhile. Performing artists tour the West when they can, and there is no noticeable sorrow when they return. Small, poorly printed and obscurely placed posters announce unofficial events. The one word I understood, "rock" (in English), led me to an "underground" festival at the College of Economics one Saturday afternoon. Gabor had known nothing about it until I told him. I had also taken him to the largest collection of Goyas outside Spain in the Fine Arts Museum. "I've done more in Budapest in nine days with you than in the last six months," he said.

At first they would not let him enter the stage door, which he had predicted. We could have paid but his honor was at stake. "They consider me establishment." A big, heavy man, he loomed over the gothic as he growled: "Are you kidding? Fifteen years ago I worked in this place for beer money when you didn't know rock from Bartók. Now you're telling me I can't listen to the music I made possible?" The gorilla backed off.

There were 15 underground bands, one worse than the other. European Edition was absent. No longer underground. A group of painters, sculptors and poets once named the "Central Committee" closed the show. One of them, a balding, forlorn man with a long red beard, explained why they changed their name. The police had called them in and said: "Come on, guys, we like a good laugh as much as anybody but we're going to have to do something about it." They are known as the "Albert Einstein Committee." Their featured soloist is announced as "the best guitarist on the Danube Bend."

Presser owns a house near the village of Szentendre, 20 kilometers (12 miles) north of Budapest. It's an investment. He lives with his mother in Buda. "She's my secretary and answering machine," he laughed. "She knows what calls are important. It gives her pleasure to do these things for me."

The road to Szentendre is lined with a mixture of concrete prefabs, vegetable gardens, small factories and parking lots. We turned and descended into Szentendre. One side is sealed off by the Danube. The labyrinth of fairy-tale, brightly colored stone-and-plaster houses, facing cobblestone streets is built in a semi-circle on a hillside. "If you ever want to write a book or spend some time alone with your woman," Gabor said, "come and stay in my house for as long as you like."

Oh yes. It has been suggested that anybody interested in one million liters of Cuban rum contact the arts editor of this paper.

East Meets West in Singapore

by Paul Zach

SINGAPORE — Friday night, I had the choice of watching the Merce Cunningham dance company, Philip Glass and his puppets from France, a Beijing People's Art Theater production, a jazz concert, a Malay drama and the Philippines Madrigal Singers.

Earlier in the week, Singapore offered Zimbabwe's Soudown Theater production of "Master Harold and the Boys," the Ellis Marsalis jazz quartet, Spain's flamenco master Mario Maya, a Chinese orchestra concert, the Swingle Singers, ballet and Indian dance.

For residents of Singapore and June visitors here, this month has presented the enviable problem of what to choose. The Singapore Festival of Arts has packed most of the month with a sumptuous schedule of 88 music, dance and drama performances from groups from 12 countries, not to mention a festival fringe, art exhibitions, seminars, workshops and dozens of associated events.

With this year's staging of the sixth biennial festival, this tiny, young island nation has earned a prominent spot on the international cultural calendar.

"The scale and scope of the festival is very, very impressive," said Julian Lloyd Webber, the cellist virtuoso, who performed Haydn's Concerto in C with the Singapore Symphony Orchestra.

All this may surprise those who, less than a decade ago, saw more in the way of culture in Singapore than the snake charmers at Tiger Balm Gardens. At that time, a journalist described modern Singapore as a "distorted, overindustrialized, unimaginative society" that suffered from a "certain dullness and cultural flatness."

But the support that Singaporeans, the government and sponsors have provided for the arts festival has demonstrated that there is a growing enthusiasm for cultural pursuits in this city-state of 2.5 million.

Of the total of more than 80,000 seats that went on sale, more than 80 percent were snapped up months in advance. The 1984 festival, with half as many seats for about

half as many shows, was 94 percent sold out. The local crowds went even more. Mario Maya's flamenco show, which included a ballet-style dance drama called "Anasgor," based on the writings of Federico Garcia Lorca, proved particularly popular. The three scheduled performances, held at the colonial Victoria Theatre, were filled to capacity.

Popular demand is also bringing back the Hungarian mime Yanci, who played to capacity audiences here early this month, for a show next week. And, even though the festival officially ends Sunday, the Beijing People's Art Theater, currently performing Lao Tzu's classic Chinese tale, "Teahouse," is staying on until the end of the month to perform its Mandarin-language version of Arthur Miller's "Death of a Salesman."

The Singapore Festival of Arts began in 1977 as a small-scale showcase of local dance and drama. This year, the festival has burgeoned to become at least as big as the older, annual Hong Kong Arts Festival. The bulk of its bankroll, now more than \$1 million, has been provided by the Tourist Promotion Board, the Singapore Turf Club and various hotels and companies.

In addition to the outstanding caliber of foreign performers, nearly half of the groups performing in the festival are local. For instance, 23 amateur Chinese theatrical groups combined their expertise to stage a production called "Kopi Tiam" ("The Coffee Shop").

Not only was "Kopi Tiam" acted, produced and directed by Singaporeans, but its story of the country's generation gap was based on a play by a Singapore author, Low Ing Sing. The production was well-received by local reviewers, who, typical of Singapore's society of overachievers, tend to take a more critical look at their own performers than at the foreign festival participants.

In the last five years, there has been a greater move toward professionalism," Liaw said.

In the wake of the festival, Singapore's cultural milieu has expanded with almost the same speed and zeal that fostered the nation's "economic miracle" of the 1970s. Several theater companies have found enough community support to turn professional and

some ballet and dance groups are coming in following suit.

Local and international events, including a choir festival, traditional theater, national jazz, drama, a playwrighting competition, dance festival and more, crowd Singapore's arts calendar year-round.

Two years ago, the Singapore Broadcasting Company (SBC) caught the fever of a new station devoted to arts events.

But perhaps the most notable sign of a new attitude toward the arts is the emergence of the Singapore Symphony Orchestra and Chorus. Conducted by Choo Hooey, a Singaporean graduate of the Royal Academy of Music, the orchestra has developed an international reputation since it was established in 1979.

The orchestra accompanied the Seattle Wells Royal Ballet on two of its Asian tours and received excellent notices during a tour of Scandinavia last year. It will tour again next year.

Jazz is another musical form that has made a recent impact in Singapore. The festival featured four jazz groups, while a production, "Jazz Junction," included original pieces composed and performed by Singaporeans.

Outside the festival venues, the noted, multi-jazz quintet, Ernest Ranglin, is seen packing in standing-room crowds at Sungei Road, a new night spot, a backup is a local jazz ensemble called Jazz Events.

The pianist Ellis Marsalis said he has more people playing jazz in this part of the world than in his hometown, New Orleans. He was enthralled by Singapore's scene that he supplemented his performance at the arts festival with an appearance at Western Plaza. Chuck Corea and his new Electric Band will play a three-night stand Singapore Aug. 9-10.

Singapore's multicultural roots has resulted in an overlapping interest in both Eastern and Western art forms, which guarantees an access for Chinese opera and Malay dance as well as classical ballet and jazz. The language and social nuances of the Chinese "house" and of a P.G. Woodhouse play, both were understood and appreciated, if not by the same audience.



A Scene From the all-Singaporean production of "Kopi-Tiam" ("The Coffee Shop").

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

- AUSTRIA**
- VIENNA: Historical Museum of the City of Vienna (tel. 42.8.0.0).
 - To Aug. 31: Adolf Loos, interiors.
 - Museum of Applied Art (tel. 72.55.90).
 - To Sept. 28: "Loos: Glass 1895-1905."
 - Museum of the 20th Century (tel. 72.55.50).
 - To June 29: Frank Gertsch: recent painting.
 - National Library (tel. 52.16.54).
 - To Oct. 31: "Bibliotheca Eugenia: The Collection of Prince Eugenia." The Austrian Library of the National Library is on exhibit as part of the commemoration of the 250th anniversary of his death.
- ENGLAND**
- LONDON: Barbican Centre (tel. 638.41.41).
 - To July 20: Cecil Beaton: A retrospective of the photographer's work.
 - To July 28: Feeling Through Form: Works by eight contemporary British sculptors.
 - Institute of Contemporary History and Wiener Library (tel. 636.72.47).
- FRANCE**
- BOURDEAUX: Galerie des Beaux Arts.
 - To Aug. 25: Paintings and prints by Pierre Bonnard, including 34 works from before 1910, relatively early in the artist's career.
 - To July 8: The 1936 Olympic Games in Hitler's Germany.
 - Royal Academy of Arts (79.50.52).
 - To June 29: "Alfred Gilbert: Sculptor of Bees."
 - Tate Gallery (tel. 821.13.13).
 - To July 20: Eight paintings by New York artist Terry Winters.
 - To Aug. 31: Prints and sculpture, 1964-86, by Barry Flanagan.
 - To Aug. 31: Jasper Johns: "Savanna" monotypes.
 - Victoria and Albert Museum (tel. 589.63.71).
 - To Aug. 31: American Posters To Day.
- GERMANY**
- MUNICH: Antiquaries (tel. 42.97.27.00).
 - To Sept. 6: Three Centuries of Spanish-Arabic Gold and Silver Work: 17th-19th century works from the Fernandez-Blanco museum in Benoz-Artes.
 - To Sept. 13: Bourdelle (tel. 45.48.67.27).
 - To Sept. 28: Arbi Bata and the School of Paris.
 - Musée d'Orsay (tel. 45.63.50.75).
 - To Oct. 12: Animal art motifs in Japan from the time the Shoguns, 18th-19th centuries.
 - Musée d'Art Moderne (tel. 47.23.61.27).
 - To Sept. 21: African and Oceanic Masks and Sculpture: 100 works from a private collection.
 - To Sept. 27: Neoclassical Reliefs: 110 works by 13 artists of the movement dating from the early 19th century, including Yves Klein, Arman, César, Christo.
 - Musée du Louvre (tel. 42.60.39.26).
 - To Sept. 29: Works in Drawing: 130 recently acquired drawings of the 16th-18th centuries, including Dürer, Raphael, Correggio, Delacroix, Ingres, Goya. The exhibition analyzes a work's ability to communicate through its title, signature, inscriptions, and poetic allusions.
 - MARSEILLE: Musée de la Vieille Charité (tel. 91.57.77.75).
 - To June 30: "The Planet in Paris": The influences and spread of Surrealism, 1938-47.
 - Musée International d'Art Naïf (tel. 06.88.11.34).
- ITALY**
- FLORENCE: Museo Alinari, Palazzo Rucellai.
 - To July 15: Ruskin's Florence: Daguerotypes of Tuscany and Veneto from Ruskin collection.
 - Palazzo Medici-Riccardi (tel. 55.27.60).
 - To June 22: Engravings by Picasso: 80 works, spanning the years 1904-1971. From the Picasso museum in Barcelona.
 - To July 7: Eight Italian Painters, 1952-54, Afro, Biondi, Corbelli.
- NETHERLANDS**
- AMSTERDAM: Rijksmuseum (tel. 63.21.21).
 - To Sept. 9: French Graphic Art 1860-1900: Engravings of the Impressionist school juxtaposed with works by lesser-known artists.
 - Eindhoven: Van Abbemuseum (tel. 40.44.92.31).
 - To Nov. 9: The museum celebrates its 50th anniversary by exhibiting for the first time its entire collection of 1500 works of 20th century art.
- SPAIN**
- BARCELONA: Joan Miró, Museu Montserrat (tel. 525.19.16).
 - To June 29: Max Ernst retrospective: 125 works from his museum, including the "Metamorphosis of the Met in New York, on the 10th anniversary of the artist's death."
 - MADRID: There are the Pensiones, (tel. 435.51.43).
 - To Aug. 3: "Women in Philosophy: The Spanish Museum of Contemporary Art" (tel. 449.71.50).
 - To Sept. 10: Claude Monet: 160 works, from collections in Spain, including a view of the artist's career.
- SWITZERLAND**
- LUGANO: Villa Favosina.
 - To Oct. 15: Works by Goy from private Spanish collection.
 - MARTIGNY: Collection Pierre Gianadda (tel. 026.39.70).
 - To Nov. 2: Over 200 works by Alberto Giacometti, in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the artist's death.
- UNITED STATES**
- NEW YORK: Museum of Modern Art (tel. 708.54.00).
 - To Aug. 19: Jasper Johns retrospective.

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DOONESBURY comic strip panels. The first panel shows a man saying "I SURE WILL, I'VE GOTTEN VERY GOOD LUCK WITH THIS. I'VE GOT TO BELIEVE THE VICTORIAN WOULD BE HIS TITLE FOR ONLY 17,000!!". The second panel shows a man saying "I'VE GOT TO BELIEVE THE VICTORIAN WOULD BE HIS TITLE FOR ONLY 17,000!!". The third panel shows a man saying "I'VE GOT TO BELIEVE THE VICTORIAN WOULD BE HIS TITLE FOR ONLY 17,000!!".

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Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere.

12 Month 52 Week High Low

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	115.25	+1.25
Microsoft	105.00	+1.00
Apple	100.00	+1.00
Oracle	100.00	+1.00
Novell	100.00	+1.00
Lotus	100.00	+1.00
Intuit	100.00	+1.00
Parsons	100.00	+1.00
Unisys	100.00	+1.00
Spacenet	100.00	+1.00
Worldnet	100.00	+1.00
CompuLink	100.00	+1.00
CompuServe	100.00	+1.00
CompuWorld	100.00	+1.00
CompuLink	100.00	+1.00
CompuServe	100.00	+1.00
CompuWorld	100.00	+1.00

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Spacenet	100.00	+1.00
Worldnet	100.00	+1.00
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Spacenet	100.00	+1.00
Worldnet	100.00	+1.00
CompuLink	100.00	+1.00
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CompuWorld	100.00	+1.00

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Spacenet	100.00	+1.00
Worldnet	100.00	+1.00
CompuLink	100.00	+1.00
CompuServe	100.00	+1.00
CompuWorld	100.00	+1.00

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CompuServe	100.00	+1.00
CompuWorld	100.00	+1.00

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Unisys	100.00	+1.00
Spacenet	100.00	+1.00
Worldnet	100.00	+1.00
CompuLink	100.00	+1.00
CompuServe	100.00	+1.00
CompuWorld	100.00	+1.00

U.S. Futures

Fin The Associated Press

June 20

Grains

Wheat (CBT)

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Stock Indexes

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Makes Strong Gains in N.Y.

Compiled by Our Staff From Reuters

NEW YORK—The dollar rallied Friday in New York to close at its highest level of the week.

There was good corporate buying, albeit reluctant buying, a corporate dealer at a New York bank said.

Company treasurers had their swing revenue earmarked for earlier and they didn't want to sell before then but a rising dollar forced them to do so.

Multinationals, which were hurt badly when they had to repatriate their foreign-currency earnings against the high dollar in the past year, were hoping the dollar could weaken further before the end of June, giving them more dollars for their second-quarter earnings statements.

The dollar closed in New York at

2.2605 Deutsche marks, up from

2.2345 at Thursday's close; at

162.1 yen, up from 166.85; at

7.2135 French francs, up from

7.1325, and at 1.8555 Swiss francs,

up from 1.8413.

The British pound fell below the

key \$1.50 mark, closing in New

York at \$1.4940, compared with

\$1.5065 on Thursday.

Another bank dealer attributed the dollar's strength to a conviction

that the Federal Reserve Board "shows no signs, at least for now,

of pushing interest rates lower despite the weak economy."

He said Treasury Secretary

James A. Baker 3d was giving Japan

and West Germany time to

lower their interest rates before the

United States takes any action.

Baker has made a very clear,

and we must take him at his word,

that if our trading partners don't

reflate their economies then the

dollar will go lower," the dealer

said. "For now, however, technical

factors and market psychology are

voting for a slightly stronger dol-

lar.

Earlier, the dollar closed slightly

higher in Europe in light trading

that was confined to a narrow

range.

The markets still appeared to be

wary of taking new positions with-

out clear new factors to indicate the

dollar's course, dealers said.

The market seems to "have gone

numb this week," a dealer in Lon-

don said.

"People aren't sure what the next

trend is going to be," another dealer

said.

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
Deutsche mark	2.2605	2.2345
Swiss franc	1.8555	1.8413
French franc	7.2135	7.1325
British pound	1.4940	1.5065

Source: Reuters

The dollar closed in London at 2.2443 DM, up from 2.2318 DM at Thursday's close, and at 167.65 yen, up from 166.75.

The pound closed at \$1.5005, down from \$1.5045 at Thursday's close.

In other European trading Friday, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 2.2425 DM, up from 2.2285, and in Paris at 7.1500 French francs, up from 7.1190.

It closed in Zurich at 1.8478 Swiss francs, up from 1.8393.

(UPI, Reuters, IHT)

Merchant Bank Established for French Region

By Christopher Pizze

PARIS—Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine, or CIAL, announced on Friday that it has established the first regional merchant bank in France.

The new Strasbourg-based bank, La Financière de Développement, will have initial capital of 40 million francs (\$5.7 million), CIAL said.

CIAL will hold 61.75 percent of the initial equity. Insurance companies are expected to control the remainder.

CIAL said in a prepared statement that the decision to create such a bank was made in response to the technological revolution facing the banking industry and the growing diversification of banking activities.

THE EUROMARKETS

Trading Quiet Despite Rally in New York

By Christopher Pizze

LONDON—Most sectors of the Eurobond market ended little changed Friday in trading that was again dominated by professionals.

A trader at a U.S. firm noted that the key U.S. 30-year long bond was trading at a powerful rally in New York during the afternoon, having dropped in Japanese and European trading earlier. But, he added that prices here were showing little reaction.

"It's too close to the weekend to start going out and buying the market," he said.

Dollar-straight prices ended lower for the week, with many dealers still expressing doubts that the Federal Reserve Board will be in a

position to ease monetary policy soon.

More than \$1 billion of new dollar straight bonds were launched for the week, but the lack of retail demand meant that most finished far outside their target fees, dealers said.

Floating-rate notes ended easier, but the \$200-million note issue for the Bank of China remained stable around 99.95, well within the 15-basis-point selling concession.

Two floating-rate-note issues were launched in the morning. The Nationwide Building Society issued £250 million in notes paying 10 basis points over the three-month London interbank offered rate.

Traders generally regarded the 10-year offer as being tightly priced. It ended on the secondary

market just within the 13-basis-point fees at 99.90 bid.

The other frontier was a 100-million Eurobond-currency-unit issue for the Spanish national railway company. The 20-year issue has put options in years 12, 15 and 17 and pays 1/16 point over the three-month interbank offered rate.

The lead manager was Bank of America International, which quoted the issue above its par issue price at 100.05. It pays total fees of 60 basis points.

Mitsui & Co. (USA) issued a \$100-million, three-year bond issue that has redemption linked to the New York Stock Exchange composite index. Redemption will be at a minimum of par, but if the index is above 166 on June 16, 1989, redemption will be over par.

Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices on the closing on Wall Street and on the closing on the New York Stock Exchange. Via The Associated Press.

Table 1: AMEX Closing Prices

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

GPA Places \$2.75-Billion Jet Order

SHANNON, Ireland — Guinness Aviation, a Shannon-based aircraft leasing company, said Friday that it had ordered 96 jetliners worth \$2.75 billion from Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp. of the United States.

GPA said the order was the largest ever U.S. aircraft purchase by a European company. In Seattle, Boeing said its share of the order was worth \$2.3 billion.

The order is for 81 Boeing 737-300s and 40s, and 15 McDonnell Douglas MD-83s, together with options on a further 10 MD-80-30s. GPA's chairman, Tony Ryan, said the company also was negotiating with Fokker NV and Airbus Industrie on possible orders for the F-100 and the A-320.

The new planes, which will be delivered from August 1987, will bring GPA's total aircraft fleet to 187.

This order is in response to the rapidly growing demand for our operating lease service and the varying needs of our extensive customer list," Mr. Ryan said.

"We firmly believe that short-to-medium-range jets such as the B-737 and the MD-83 will always play a key role in the fleet structure of airlines throughout the world."

In Paris, a spokesman for CFM International Inc., the U.S.-French aero-engine concern, said it would supply 200 engines valued at \$560 million for the Boeing portion of the order. CFM, currently the sole

engine supplier for Boeing's 737-300 and 737-400 models, is jointly owned by SNECMA of France and General Electric Corp.

GPA, based at Shannon Airport in the west of Ireland, leases planes to airlines throughout the world. It was founded 10 years ago by Mr. Ryan in partnership with the Irish national carrier, Aer Lingus; Air Canada, and Guinness Peat, the London trading and merchant bank group.

Other principal shareholders are Japan's Mitsubishi Corp.; the Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan; Prudential Insurance Co. of America; and General Electric Corp.

The company completed a \$125-million equity placement last April.

U.K. Clears Lloyds Bid For Standard Chartered

LONDON — The Department of Trade and Industry said Friday that it has cleared the proposed acquisition of Standard Chartered PLC by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

The board of the international bank based in London has rejected the £1.2-billion (\$1.5-billion) Lloyds bid, saying it is too low.

Sulzbergers Tighten Grip On Times Co.

WASHINGTON Post Service — Citing family disputes that have led to the sale of several major American newspapers in recent months, The New York Times Co. took steps Thursday that assure continued control by the Ochs-Sulzberger family at least through the next generation.

The four children of Ignace Ochs Sulzberger have agreed to place the young stock they will inherit from her in new trusts and to restrict the sale of that stock to anyone outside the family. The children include the Times Co. chairman, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger.

The current Ochs Trust, which owns 80 percent of the Class B voting shares, was established by the late Times publisher, Adolph S. Ochs, for his daughter, Mrs. Sulzberger, and her descendants. The trust will be managed by a committee.

If a family member wants to sell Class B stock, it must first be offered to the other three trustees. If they do not want it, The New York Times Co. itself could purchase the stock.

BUSINESS PROFILE / Piers Jacobs, Hong Kong's New Financial Secretary

'Gray' Man Hopes To Be Right Man for the Time

By Patrick Smith
International Herald Tribune
HONG KONG — Piers Jacobs has a hard act to follow.

Sir John Bremridge, predecessor as Hong Kong's financial secretary, presided over an unusually challenging period in the British colony's development as a financial center. And he did so with a blustery vitality that would be difficult for anyone to match.

Mr. Jacobs, who took office on June 1 does not intend to try.

"Many people see me as a kind of gray man, I suppose," Mr. Jacobs said with the air of one slightly weary of the observation. "But then, you might argue that this is just what Hong Kong needs right now."

Such comments are typical of the soft-spoken career civil servant. But in spite of his reserve, Mr. Jacobs, 55, is expected to have little trouble finding challenges of his own.

Mr. Jacobs has assumed his duties as the government is evolving toward a more interventionist role in regulating Hong Kong's banks, markets and corporations. If he leaves a mark, many observers believe it will be in advancing this transition smoothly in a financial environment that is changing as rapidly as others around the world.

As the same time, Mr. Jacobs must continue balancing regulatory reform with the colony's entrepreneurial spirit. This can only become more complicated, he suggests, as Hong Kong prepares for China's resumption of sovereignty in 1997, when Britain's lease expires.

Mr. Jacobs takes office just as a tumult that characterized Sir John's five-year tenure appears to have subsided. The new financial secretary is clearly going to oversee a period of increased stability and calm.

"John had a number of serious crises, and he had to fight them swiftly," Mr. Jacobs said in an interview last week.

"With a bit of luck, I'll have more time to reflect and plan for the future."

In effect, Mr. Jacobs will seek to advance beyond the somewhat reactive manner in which Sir John, under the force of events, administered Hong Kong's economy but he will have to do so largely because of policies that Sir John put in place.

The framework is there for Piers to use," said Peter Wrangham, general manager of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. "We're now picking up the pieces and sorting out the legislative changes."

The changes have been many. Just before Mr. Jacobs took office, Hong Kong passed a new banking bill that provides for stricter oversight of the banking sector. The legislation accompanied a long crisis during which Sir John financed the rescue of three local banks and lent official support to private takeovers of two others.

Mr. Jacobs also inherited a stable link between the Hong Kong and U.S. currencies, reorganized share and commodity markets, tougher company laws and a budget that Sir John turned from deficit to surplus without curtailing much needed infrastructure development.

Mr. Jacobs stresses continuity with regard to all of these policies. But he is clearly somewhat less attached to what he terms the "robust noninterventionism" for which Hong Kong has long been known.

He brushes aside local criticism, for instance, that in its recent reformation, the government has effectively provided local banks with deposit insurance at public expense.

"I don't think the banking sector can assume we'll always bail out banks," Mr. Jacobs asserted. "But on the whole, it's better to be safe than sorry. We do have an obligation to the system as a whole."

He is considering whether an official tribunal that investigates insider trading in Hong Kong should be given increased authority. At present, the body's findings carry neither criminal nor civil sanctions.

"In regulatory terms, we have to move faster and be more responsive than we have been in the past," Mr. Jacobs said.

Mr. Jacobs was born in London and practiced law briefly before



Piers Jacobs

vice after retiring as chairman of Swire Pacific Ltd., the local airline. The airline trading house based in London.

"Under Bremridge, we had a great protection from the banks and brokers, who can pull out their strings," a government official said. "Jacobs hasn't had a same exposure to financial risk. He's not a man to push that past resistance."

Mr. Jacobs bristles at any suggestion that he will simply be running a machine that has been built.

"I believe in building on what there is," he said. "But quite honestly, you can't sit in this chair for a number of years without changing anything."

GM's Australia Unit Sinks Its Loss Doubled in '85

MELBOURNE — General Motors-Holden Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of General Motors Corp., said Friday that its net loss doubled to 100.4 million Australian dollars (\$62 million) last year from 50.5 million dollars in 1984. Sales for the period rose 10 percent to 1.63 billion dollars from 1.5 billion.

The loss, the fourth successive deficit after a small profit in 1981, was attributed to high interest rates, the depreciation of Australian dollar and costs associated with the development of new models and engines for untested segments.

CZECH: A Deceptive Consumer

(Continued from first finance page) would like to initiate changes that might improve the economy — without relaxing the curbs on individual freedom. By offering citizens a higher level of consumption as a substitute for human rights, they are able to follow a line adopted after Soviet crushed the "Prague Spring" in 1968.

Czechoslovakian officials are starting to talk as though they

COMPANY NOTES

AEG AG said group revenue in the first five months of the year totaled 3.9 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.75 billion), slightly less than in the same period a year earlier.

Allied Textile Cos. proposed acquisition of Berford Group PLC, will not be referred to the British Monopolies and Mergers Commission, the Trade and Industry Department announced.

Essilor International, France's leading optical company, is raising 205.3 million French francs (\$28.3 million) through the issue of 100,000 shares without voting rights but with priority dividend rights. The shares will be placed in 20,535 francs. The issue will raise share capital by 10 million francs to 145.19 million.

France Ltd. of Japan and General Electric Co. of the United States will set up a factory-automotive venture in the United States, Japan and Europe. The jointly owned GE-Facum Automotive Corp., based in Charlottesville, Virginia, and capitalized at \$200 million, will produce the equipment.

General Electric Co. is raising its dividend on 1985 results to 60 cents.

CAMBRIDGE: A New Tradition

(Continued from first finance page) ruined the university city of Oxford and were determined not to allow that to happen here," he said.

When International Business Machines Corp. tried to set up in Cambridge, it received a distinctly chilly reception and eventually was forced to leave.

The city was ill-prepared for the influx of the past decade. With the population already well over 100,000, house prices have doubled in the past six years, there are constant traffic jams in the narrow, winding streets and critics say Cambridge's tranquil environment is under threat.

Merchant banks, lawyers, real estate agents and advertising agencies have added to the congestion by flocking into the city.

"There is a minority view that the growth should stop now because the city is turning at the seams and its character is endangered," said the university director-general, Ken Edwards.

"But a majority believe that growth should continue if the development problems can be solved," he said.

"In a sense, it's already too late to talk of preserving sleepy old Cambridge," he said. "It's no longer a sleepy market town with a big university, it's a booming high-tech town with a big university."

Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
1000	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	-0.10
2000	200.00	198.00	200.00	198.00	-0.10
3000	300.00	298.00	300.00	298.00	-0.10
4000	400.00	398.00	400.00	398.00	-0.10
5000	500.00	498.00	500.00	498.00	-0.10
6000	600.00	598.00	600.00	598.00	-0.10
7000	700.00	698.00	700.00	698.00	-0.10
8000	800.00	798.00	800.00	798.00	-0.10
9000	900.00	898.00	900.00	898.00	-0.10
10000	1000.00	998.00	1000.00	998.00	-0.10
11000	1100.00	1098.00	1100.00	1098.00	-0.10
12000	1200.00	1198.00	1200.00	1198.00	-0.10
13000	1300.00	1298.00	1300.00	1298.00	-0.10
14000	1400.00	1398.00	1400.00	1398.00	-0.10
15000	1500.00	1498.00	1500.00	1498.00	-0.10
16000	1600.00	1598.00	1600.00	1598.00	-0.10
17000	1700.00	1698.00	1700.00	1698.00	-0.10
18000	1800.00	1798.00	1800.00	1798.00	-0.10
19000	1900.00	1898.00	1900.00	1898.00	-0.10
20000	2000.00	1998.00	2000.00	1998.00	-0.10
21000	2100.00	2098.00	2100.00	2098.00	-0.10
22000	2200.00	2198.00	2200.00	2198.00	-0.10
23000	2300.00	2298.00	2300.00	2298.00	-0.10
24000	2400.00	2398.00	2400.00	2398.00	-0.10
25000	2500.00	2498.00	2500.00	2498.00	-0.10
26000	2600.00	2598.00	2600.00	2598.00	-0.10
27000	2700.00	2698.00	2700.00	2698.00	-0.10
28000	2800.00	2798.00	2800.00	2798.00	-0.10
29000	2900.00	2898.00	2900.00	2898.00	-0.10
30000	3000.00	2998.00	3000.00	2998.00	-0.10
31000	3100.00	3098.00	3100.00	3098.00	-0.10
32000	3200.00	3198.00	3200.00	3198.00	-0.10
33000	3300.00	3298.00	3300.00	3298.00	-0.10
34000	3400.00	3398.00	3400.00	3398.00	-0.10
35000	3500.00	3498.00	3500.00	3498.00	-0.10
36000	3600.00	3598.00	3600.00	3598.00	-0.10
37000	3700.00	3698.00	3700.00	3698.00	-0.10
38000	3800.00	3798.00	3800.00	3798.00	-0.10
39000	3900.00	3898.00	3900.00	3898.00	-0.10
40000	4000.00	3998.00	4000.00	3998.00	-0.10
41000	4100.00	4098.00	4100.00	4098.00	-0.10
42000	4200.00	4198.00	4200.00	4198.00	-0.10
43000	4300.00	4298.00	4300.00	4298.00	-0.10
44000	4400.00	4398.00	4400.00	4398.00	-0.10
45000	4500.00	4498.00	4500.00	4498.00	-0.10
46000	4600.00	4598.00	4600.00	4598.00	-0.10
47000	4700.00	4698.00	4700.00	4698.00	-0.10
48000	4800.00	4798.00	4800.00	4798.00	-0.10
49000	4900.00	4898.00	4900.00	4898.00	-0.10
50000	5000.00	4998.00	5000.00	4998.00	-0.10
51000	5100.00	5098.00	5100.00	5098.00	-0.10
52000	5200.00	5198.00	5200.00	5198.00	-0.10
53000	5300.00	5298.00	5300.00	5298.00	-0.10
54000	5400.00	5398.00	5400.00	5398.00	-0.10
55000	5500.00	5498.00	5500.00	5498.00	-0.10
56000	5600.00	5598.00	5600.00	5598.00	-0.10
57000	5700.00	5698.00	5700.00	5698.00	-0.10
58000	5800.00	5798.00	5800.00	5798.00	-0.10
59000	5900.00	5898.00	5900.00	5898.00	-0.10
60000	6000.00	5998.00	6000.00	5998.00	-0.10
61000	6100.00	6098.00	6100.00	6098.00	-0.10
62000	6200.00	6198.00	6200.00	6198.00	-0.10
63000	6300.00	6298.00	6300.00	6298.00	-0.10
64000	6400.00	6398.00	6400.00	6398.00	-0.10
65000	6500.00	6498.00	6500.00	6498.00	-0.10
66000	6600.00	6598.00	6600.00	6598.00	-0.10
67000	6700.00	6698.00	6700.00	6698.00	-0.10
68000	6800.00	6798.00	6800.00	6798.00	-0.10
69000	6900.00	6898.00	6900.00	6898.00	-0.10
70000	7000.00	6998.00	7000.00	6998.00	-0.10
71000	7100.00	7098.00	7100.00	7098.00	-0.10
72000	7200.00	7198.00	7200.00	7198.00	-0.10
73000	7300.00	7298.00	7300.00	7298.00	-0.10
74000	7400.00	7398.00	7400.00	7398.00	-0.10
75000	7500.00	7498.00	7500.00	7498.00	-0.10
76000	7600.00	7598.00	7600.00	7598.00	-0.10
77000	7700.00	7698.00	7700.00	7698.00	-0.10
78000	7800.00	7798.00	7800.00	7798.00	-0.10
79000	7900.00	7898.00	7900.00	7898.00	-0.10
80000	8000.00	7998.00	8000.00	7998.00	-0.10
81000	8100.00	8098.00	8100.00	8098.00	-0.10
82000	8200.00	8198.00	8200.00	8198.00	-0.10
83000	8300.00	8298.00	8300.00	8298.00	-0.10
84000	8400.00	8398.00	8400.00	8398.00	-0.10
85000	8500.00	8498.00	8500.00	8498.00	-0.10
86000	8600.00	8598.00	8600.00	8598.00	-0.10
87000	8700.00	8698.00	8700.00	8698.00	-0.10
88000	8800.00	8798.00	8800.00	8798.00	-0.10
89000	8900.00	8898.00	8900.00	8898.00	-0.10
90000	9000.00	8998.00	9000.00	8998.00	-0.10
91000	9100.00	9098.00	9100.00	9098.00	-0.10
92000	9200.00	9198.00	9200.00	9198.00	-0.10
93000	9300.00	9298.00	9300.00	9298.00	-0.10
94000	9400.00	9398.00	9400.00	9398.00	-0.10
95000	9500.00	9498.00	9500.00	9498.00	-0.10
96000	9600.00	9598.00	9600.00	9598.00	-0.10
97000	9700.00	9698.00	9700.00	9698.00	-0.10
98000	9800.00	9798.00	9800.00	9798.00	-0.10
99000	9900.00	9898.00	9900.00	9898.00	-0.10
100000	10000.00	9998.00	10000.00	9998.00	-0.10

World Bank Fight With White House Over Brazil Loans

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration and the World Bank are engaged in a bitter dispute about \$1 billion in loans to Brazil, with the White House threatening to block the bank's plans to extend to Brazil dozens of U.S. obligations.

The bank's executive board Thursday ordered U.S. dissent to approve a \$500-million loan to improve the operation of Brazil's hydroelectric industry and for energy conservation. The U.S. position is that the project would hurt the environment.

The bank also intends to act Monday on another \$500-million loan to make agricultural production in Brazil more efficient, which the United States argues could generate new national food-surplus problems.

The argument over the agricultural loan came just a few days before Barber Conable, a former Republican U.S. representative from New York, is scheduled to succeed A.W. Clausen as World Bank president for a five-year term.

Reagan administration officials asked that the vote on the agricultural loan be delayed, but were rebuffed at the top executive level of the bank. In fact, the bank decided to put the vote before its executive board on Monday instead of Tuesday, as originally scheduled.

The United States has 20.9 percent of the bank's votes, and it has threatened to block the loans without support from other governments.

"We are damned unhappy that the bank not only not accept our position but request that agricultural loan to Brazil be delayed, thus spending it up in order to get it out of the hands of Clausen leaves, so they can vote it through," said a White House spokesman. "At the very least, that is extremely shortsighted," a U.S. official said.

The administration contends that the agricultural loan would create problems in Congress. "At the very least, that is extremely shortsighted," a U.S. official said.

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ACROSS

South Africa
settlement
Slender shoe
City of
Give-and-take
actress?
Lagomorph
Dance cent
of a sort
Consolation
He wrote "I"
Seven-P
Cent Solution
Photo-
grapher's
abbr.
Japanese
monastery
Hillum
Note-taking
actress?
Vacation site
Junctures
Lamb who
wrote about
pig
"Truthful act
of yore?"
Certain return
Zest
Vitalize
"Pickerswee"
Fuels
Heraldic term
.....
Demosas...
Virgil
Put away

PEANUTS

LONG HAIR IS OUT, YOU KNOW!

SHORT HAIR IS IN.

ON THE OTHER HAND, MAYBE I WAS WRONG.

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HEY DAINWOOD, YOU'RE UP!

OOOPS, I FORGOT TO WIPE OFF MY HAND!

CRASH!

WHAT THE H— THAT'S MY HECK WAS A NEW PIZZA THAT I BOUGHT!

BEETLE BAILEY

DON'T SLAM THAT HATCH. IT'S BEEN JAMMING SHUT

OH, GREAT. WHAT HAPPENS IF I CAN'T OPEN IT?

BOB MANKOFF

ANDY CAPP

Panel 1: A man in a "SCHOOL BUS DRIVER" uniform asks a woman, "EVERYTHING ALL RIGHT?". She replies, "YUP, SO FAR. AS LONG AS I GET WITH MYSELF."

Panel 2: The man says, "AND CHARLIE'S NO HELP. FUD, I'M AS WELL BEHIND AS YOU." She replies, "SAY I LOVE YOU?"

Panel 3: The man says, "G'DNES, AS A MATTER OF FACT, I'M GOING TO TELL THE LIES GOING TO TELL ME I LOVE YOU."

Panel 4: The man says, "IT'S MY BIRTHDAY WEEK."

WIZARD of ID

LOWEST INTEREST RATES IN TOWN

WHAT'S THE INTEREST RATE FOR A 30-YEAR LOAN?

25 PER-CENT

WHAT ABOUT THE SHON, THERE?

THAT'S ON SAVINGS

COVERLY

REX MORGAN

WNN WOULD I LIE TO YOU ABOUT THE KIDS, ALICIA? I LOVE THEM AS MUCH AS YOU DO!

BUT NOT FOR THE SAME REASON!

I MISS THEM BECAUSE I LOVE THEM! I LOVE THEM BECAUSE THEY ARE THE ONLY PEOPLE WHO LOVE ME!

WHAT? YOU TALKIN' ABOUT? I LOVE THEM BECAUSE THEY ARE MY OWN!

I THINK YOU'D ABUSE THEM, EVEN IF THEY WERE YOUR OWN!

MR. BURNS!

GARFIELD

Maury Klein. Illustrated. 595 pages.
7.50. The Johns Hopkins University
Press, Baltimore, Md. 21218.

viewed by John Gross

HERE were no opinion polls in the 19th century, but if there had been, they would probably have shown that Jay Gould was the most hated American of his time. Regularly excoriated by the press while he lived, unmentioned at his death, he rose to death to posterity as a symbol of the robber-baron class at their worst — a pure predator, voracious, grasping, unscrupulous and unrepentant in his greed. His is the legend that Maury Klein has set on fire in his new biography of Gould. A self-made man — but Klein, a professor of history at the University of Rhode Island, has delved into the archives that most previous writers on Gould ignored, and has pulled out his evidence from a multitude of telling details. Each chapter in the book is preceded by quotations denouncing Gould for the part he played in one transaction after another, from his involvement in the tannery business owned by

almost every case, Klein's reconstruction of the private industry, though less stirring than the public sector, shows that the actual record was generally different, and that Gould's conclusions were less discreditable or at any rate more complicated than the received account suggests.

Klein's analysis of Gould's role in Gould's career as a whole. Where he has traditionally been damned as a speculator, raiding and rigging markets for short-term gains, we are now asked to think of Gould as a man who, in the face of a world in which railroad system to match the nation's expansion, and a communications system as well.

Whether or not Klein causes revisionism too far, he assigns Gould's role in the two or three most important figures in the development of the American industrial economy," he makes out a strong case for such a view. Even in the act of defending Gould, however, he is compelled to admit that Gould was not a man of the highest quality. "business style" had its darker side, that he frequently took "a view of ethical and legal niceties that bordered on sanctimony."

It is useful to remember, incident to assess Gould's role as an industrialist, because in great

ENNIS THE MENACE



JUST PEEKED IN THE OVEN TO SEE WHAT
'AS COOKIN'...AN' HER SOOFLAY SUNK."

WEATHER

[illegible]

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse June 20
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

[illegible]

WORLD STOCKS

**IN THE IHT EVERY MONDAY.
A CONCISE OVERVIEW OF TRADING
ON MAJOR WORLD STOCK
MARKETS DURING THE PREVIOUS
WEEK AND A LOOK AT LIKELY
DEVELOPMENTS AHEAD.
ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS
AND PROFESSIONALS —
WORLDWIDE**

**Sports News,
Pages 10 and 11**

